The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868. **IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.5**

[For the N. Y. Evening News.]

THE MEANEST MAN IN NEW YORK.

BY W. F.

"This world's all a stage," at least so I've
heard say,
The richest man, the poorest man, have each a
part to play;
The one, by hunger pressed, winds up with
suicide,
The other struts his little hour, and dies in all
his pride;
But now behold another Duck, match him if
you can,
He takes the rag clean off the bush, and stands
the Meanest Man.

He ne'er was born, the people say, in fact is no
man's son—
By a Dutchman down in Jersey he was at a
raffle won;
In restaurants or taverns, where'er he chanced
to call,
The waiters all had got him down, and sung
out "one fish ball."
His forte is lunches free; he's tremendous on
the beat,
He takes the belt as the Meanest Man, who
was never known to treat.

His "rig" is quite unique indeed; he's patched
from top to toe—
Beats the late lamented Lime Kiln Man; he's
heavy on the "flow."
Homeopathic soup he often takes, one bean
and half an egg,
From widows and from cripples too, their only
crust he'd beg;
On a bed "'tis said he never slept, by far too
mean to pay.
He prowls the markets round at night and
sleeps all through the day.

A coffin once he hoisted, in Brooklyn, at a
wake;
Pennies off from dead men's eyes, 'twas a com-
mon thing to take;
From children, on their way to school, he often
took the bread,
And Barnum's used to hang around and watch
the monkeys fed;
The happy family oft he robbed, and stole the
tiger's beef,
Of all the thieves that ever stole, he was the
meanest thief.

He chased a dog to Harlem once and took away
his bone,
As the Meanest Man he stands, unrivalled and
alone;
Ferriages he would never pay, and stages cut
behind,
His living chiefly was obtained by stealing from
the blind;
On July Fourth and festivals, quite liberal he
would feel,
And in a tavern boldly call for one real, good
"square meal."

And afterwards he'd try to rush a tin or leaden
coin,
He'd nip the butter if he could, or else the
spoons purloin;
An outcast on the Battery, one wintry night
did lie;
He went through him for his shoes and pipe,
and left him high and dry.
Comment is needless, you'll admit—match him
if you can;
He takes the rag right off the bush, and stands
the Meanest Man.

HAUNTED HOUSES.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

All houses wherein men have lived and died
Are haunted houses. Through the open
doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the
floors.

We meet them at the doorway on the stair,
Along the passages they come and go,
Impalpable impressions on the air;
A sense of something moving to and fro.

There are more guests at table than the hosts
Invited; the illumined hall
Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts,
As silent as the pictures on the wall.

The stranger at my fireside cannot see
The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear;
He but perceives what is; while unto me
All that has been is visible and clear.

We have no title deeds to house or lands;
Owners and occupants of earlier dates
From graves forgotten, stretch their dusty
hands
And hold in mortmain still their old estates.

The spirit-world around this world of sense
Floats like an atmosphere, and every where
Wafts through the earthly mists and vapors
dense
A vital breath of more etherial air.

Our little lives are kept in equipoise
By opposite attractions and desires;
The struggle of the instinct that enjoys,
And the more noble instinct that aspires.

These perturbations; this perpetual jar
Of earthly wants and aspirations high,
Come from the influence of an unseen star,
An undiscovered planet in our sky.

And as the moon from some dark gate of cloud
Throws o'er the sea a floating bridge of light,
Across whose trembling planks our fancies
crowd
Into the realm of mystery and night—

So from the world of spirits there descends
A bridge of light connecting it with this,
O'er whose unsteady floor that aways and
bends
Wander our thoughts above the dark abyss.

[For the Post.]

THE PEOPLE'S SONG.

From Kentucky's fertile plain
To the solid hills of Maine,
Resound the Union voices loud and wide,
And the anthem of the free,
From Ohio to the sea,
Is caught up by the mighty "whelming tide."

The sound rolls deep and strong
The hills and vales among,
And will culminate on next November third.
It began for East and West,
And has taken up the rest,—
From Connecticut to California heard.

New York took up the strain,
Oregon joined the refrain.
Pennsylvania swelled the chorus with a
shout;
And Ohio gave it strength,
As she joined in at length,
While Maryland and Jersey turned about.

'Tis a joyous, ringing shout,
From freemen's throats rung out,
For white freemen make its volume grand;
And freemen as they sing,
Make every chorus ring
With "Equal burdens in their Equal Land."

Long oppressed and heavy taxed,
With their labors ne'er relaxed,
The people think 'tis time that Radicals
were done
And when they rise in power
Their oppressors' last hour
Of misrule and oppression has begun.

The Great Solar Eclipse.—The News from British and French Astronomers Sent to India.

From the London Daily News, August 25.

The News from Bombay, which we published yesterday, may have led many of our readers to suppose that the hopes of astronomers, with respect to the great solar eclipse, have been disappointed. At Bombay the eclipse was nearly total, as predicted, but the weather was very unfavorable for observation, and rain fell at the time of greatest obscuration. We are glad to be able to announce, however, that the eclipse has been successfully observed by two expeditions at least, though little is known as yet respecting the results which have been arrived at by the observers. Telegrams have been received almost simultaneously from Major Tennant, who commanded the expedition sent out by the Astronomical Society, and from Dr. Janseen, who commanded the French expedition Major Tennant states that light fleecy clouds covered the sky, but that the eclipse has been, in the main, successfully observed. This news is very promising, because his party had undertaken the duty of photographing the eclipse. The Government of India has obtained from England a Newtonian reflector, specially construed for the occasion by Mr. John Browning, F. R. A. S. the optician; and arrangements had been made by means of which it was hoped that six photographic pictures would be taken during the totality. Major Tennant's would hardly have described the observation of the eclipse as successful, unless several trustworthy photographs had been taken. From the careful manner in which Major Tennant's party had been trained in astronomical photography, we may safely assume that the photographs they have taken will be eminently valuable and instructive.

The communication of M. Jansen is singularly interesting, and astronomers will await with anxiety the receipt of fuller inteligence respecting the observations made by the French expedition. He states in a telegram forwarded to Paris, and thence to the Royal Astronomical Society, that the eclipse has been successfully observed. The spectrum of the red protuberances, which are seen around the black disc of the moon during totality, and which have long since been proved to belong to the sun, have been found to present a very remarkable and unexpected appearance. What this appearance is he does not tell us; but one conclusion drawn from the nature of the spectrum is that the protuberances themselves are gaseous. It will interest our readers to know that whatever dubiety must still be attached to the results of the observations made by M. Janssen, we may accept at once this general conclusion of his as beyond a peradventure. There are few observations more simple and conclusive than those by which the general character of a self-luminous object is determined by spectroscopic analysis. The rainbow-colored streak of light which indicates that the source of light is a luminous solid or liquid; the colored streak crossed by dark lines, which indicates that before reaching us the light from such a source has passed through absorptive vapor; and the *spectrum, consisting of bright lines only*; which indicates that the source of light is a luminous gas—all these spectra are so readily distinguishable *inter se* that it is impossible for the veriest beginner to mistake one for another. Thus it may be looked upon as absolutely certain that the nature of the colored prominences has now been definitely settled. Those enormous masses of luminous matter, some of which exceed the earth many hundreds of times in volume, are now known to be great gas-heaps. It had been supposed that they were solar clouds formed by the condensation of the metalic vapors which exist within the solar atmosphere into liquid globules; in a manner precisely corresponding to the formation of squeous clouds in our own atmosphere. This view will now in all probability have to be definitely abandoned. Yet that the prominences are formed by some sort of condensation taking place within the solar atmosphere seems almost indisputable, so that the evidence we now have would seem to show that as a modern astronomer has suggested, the fierce heat which exists in the sun's immediate neighborhood is sufficient to "melt solid matter, turn liquids into vapors, even vapors into some still more subtle form."

In a few days, however, we shall receive the details of these observations—the first ever made with the spectroscope upon the solar protuberances. We shall also, doubtless, soon hear something of the expedition sent out by the Royal Society under Lieutenant Herschel. This expedition had especially undertaken the spectroscopic observation of the protuberances. The mere fact that rain had fallen at Bombay during the greatest obscuration need not lead to the supposition that any of the expeditionary parties have been unsuccessful. Along the western coast of India rain nearly always falls during July and August; but east of the Ghauts the weather is nearly always fine at this season. The progress of the eclipse may possibly have produced atmospherical changes sufficient to disturb the usual order of things, but it is very unlikely that such changes can have sufficed to overcloud the usually clear skies of the Indian fine season.

Road Making by Steam.

A London paper says: "Last year we called attention to the rapidity with which the roads in St. James Park were being formed by the aid of a powerful steam roller. Our readers have now an opportunity of seeing the process in operation upon an improved plan at the same place, and some of the metropolitan parochial authorities may study the system with advantage. The road is first prepared by being loosened with pickaxes, then covered with the ordinary broken granite. Above this a dressing of sand is laid, and the whole is then well watered. At four o'clock each morning an immense roller is propelled by steam, and moved slowly over the prepared surface. It exerts a pressure of twenty-eight tons, and the result is that in an unusually short time a firm and compact macadamized road is formed so smoothly that the lightest vehicles may be driven over it without fear of injuring the springs. The engine works almost without noise, and appears to consume nearly all its own smoke. It has the appearance of a large railway break van. The work is continued daily from four A. M. to four P. M., and excites considerable interest.

Increase of Insanity Among the Poor in England.

The London *Review* says: "That insanity is largely on the increase among our poorer classes has long been admitted by those who have specially directed their attention to the subject, and there is much in the recently published report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, despite its lamentably defective statistics and decided lack of information on vital points, in support of the painful and disheartening allegation. Of the 31,917 lunatics officially mentioned as remaining on the 1st of January, 1867, in the various county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, metropolitan and provincial licensed houses, and naval, military and State criminal asylums in England and Wales, no less than 25,998, belonged to the pauper class. On the 1st of January, 1868, the number of insane patients confined in these institutions had risen to 33,213; this marked increase being wholly among the pauper lunatics, the number of which at that date, was 27,361, the better class of patients exhibiting a decrease of 67 during the same period.

"These figures do not include the patients confined in the lunatic wards of our workhouses; this species of information being apparently considered of remote importance by the Commissioners, who merely inform us—in a seperate table—that in the 299 workhouses in England and Wales visited under their direction in 1867, the number of insane, idiotic, and imbecile inmates was 7,087. As to the number of persons of unsound mind residing as single patients, either in lodgings or with their relatives, the Commissioners do not condescend to vouchsafe any information whatever, although in their previous report they obligingly mentioned that the number of such persons then actually under their notice was 6,861. It is perfectly clear that if we desire to stay the further progress of insanity in this country, we must, as a mere preliminary step, acquire a considerably larger amount of definitive information respecting the actual extent to which cerebral diseases prevail among the community in general, especially among the poor; also, respecting the real or probable cause of the same."

Conversion by Poison—A Novel Way of Bringing Sinners to Repentance.

The congregation of the "Reverend Dr." Richard Harrison, colored, worshiping at a church between Tyre Springs and Goodlettsville, was thrown into the utmost consternation a day or two ago, by the announcement that that "reverend" individual had attempted to administer a deadly poison to a number of sinners in that neighborhood, who had refused to come under his fold.

Long but vainly strove he to instil the precious truths into their obdurate hearts. His eloquence did not elicit the anticipated response; on the contrary, the hardened transgressors insisted on wandering daily further from the right path. Convinced at last they had become too wicked to cumber the earth with their wicked carcases, the pious shepherd considered it his duty to guard his flock from contamination by posting the malcontents off to Old Scratch.

This kind of church discipline was not relished by those to whom it was applied, and Harrison was arrested.

At the examination the testimony of two or three physicians was taken as to the nature of the substance which had been put up in the peaches, and they pronounced it poison.

Happily no one was fatally injured, but such a rush for emetics and antidotes was never before seen. Several swallowed such "remedies" as rings and five-cent pieces.

The investigation had not been concluded when our informant left.—*National Republican.*

Curious Effect of Lightning.

The following singular fact has been communicated to the French Academy of Sciences by M. A. Bobierre, a well known physicist. In August, the city of Nantes was visited by a violent storm. Flashes of lightning followed each other in quick succession, and a gentleman who happened to be crossing one of the bridges of the Canal de Bretagne at the time, suddenly found himself enveloped in a blaze of light. The phenomenon lasted little more than a second, and caused no unpleasant effect. On returning home the informant, having occasion to count the money in his purse, arrived at the conclusion that he must have received a piece of fifty centimes instead of a half-Napoleon. But, on a closer investigation, he discovered, to his astonishment, that the piece of money he had taken for silver was really the gold one, but covered with a thin film of silver. The following is the explanation given by M. A. Robierre of this strange occurrence. The half-Napoleon had been put into the compartment of the purse adjoining that containing silver coin. The electric fluid volatized part of the latter metal, which, in this state, had penetrated through the leather partition and deposited itself on the gold piece with remarkable uniformity. This is the first time such an effect has ever been observed.

The New Temple Emmanuel.

The latest architectural sensation of New York is the splendid Jewish Temple Emmanuel, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. It was dedicated on Friday afternoon last.

The Temple stands 104 feet on Fifth avenue and 184 feet on Forty-third street. The nave has a width of 34 feet and a length of 160. It rises to a height of 72 feet. The transepts are 90 feet long, attached to which are aisles 20 feet wide, containing galleries. The building is yet incomplete. In front, on either side of the nave, will rise two towers to the height of 170 feet, terminating in cupolas. They are partially finished, and are connected with the nave by two bridges, on a line with its ceiling, and with the choir gallery, as also open balconies running all round the front. The material of the edifice is of variously colored sandstone, from quarries in New Jersey, Ohio, and New Brunswick. The cost, when completed, will be about $600,000. The architects are Leopold Eidletz and Henry Feuerbach. The style is of no special order, although the Moorish decidedly preponderates.

Interesting Particulars of the Journalists' Duel Near Paris.

The *Figaro* gives the following details of the late duel near Paris, the authenticity of which is guarantees:

When the signal was given, the two adversaries approached each other with calm step and steadfast eye. After eyeing each other for a minute, M. Lissagaray attacked, while his opponent kept himself simply on the defence, and manœuvred about the number of paces distance allowed by the rules of the duel. A long and energetic set-to then followed, M. Lissagaray continuing to force the fight, and M. Paul de Cassagnac confining himself to parrying his opponent's thrusts. After a succession of rapid thrusts and parries M. Lissagaray's foil was whisped out of his hand, and his fingers a little disfigured. The seconds here proposed a pause for a few minutes, which was agreed to, during which M. Lissagaray bathed his hand in a reservoir close by the scene of the encounter, which was at Vesinet. Time having been called (as *Bell's Life* would say), M. Lissagaray again commenced a vigorous attack. Both parties up to this time had preserved the utmost *sang-froid* and prudence. The game of M. Paul de Cassagnac was evidently to tire out his opponent, and then make his *coup*. Five minutes passed away, and nothing new took place in the tactics of the duelists, when suddenly M. Paul de Cassagnac made a thrust towards the belt of M. Lissagaray. The latter, however, parried the *coup* most brilliantly. This appeared to please M. Paul de Cassagnac so much that he cried out, politely, "I don't think, sir, I ever saw such a splendid parry as that." Nevertheless, M. Lissagaray, who had all along been forcing the fight, now became visably fatigued, and at the end of another *pas* he lost his foil for the second time. He himself, by the force of the *contre coup*, slipped down and rolled over on the ground. Another pause of a few minutes here intervened, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, on the permission of the seconds, took a draught of water from the reservoir; M. Lissagaray likewise refreshed himself, and bathed his arms and hands. The third "round" now commenced. It was easy to see that M. Lissagaray was very much weakened; his thumb was swollen, and it was with difficulty he grasped his foil. Feeling his strength diminishing he cried out to his opponent, "But why don't you attack me, sir? It is evident that you want to tire me out." M. Paul de Cassagnac replied by a gesture which seemed to say, "That's my affair." After a few seconds M. Paul de Cassagnac changed his tactics, and went in for a vigorous attack. M. Dissagaray, however, and no longer the strength to parry his adversary's *coups*, and in a short time received a deep wound in the right breast. The seconds held him in their arms until the arrival of a doctor. At this moment M. Paul de Cassagnac advanced towards him, and said: "Will you allow me to shake your hand?" "No, sir," replied M. Sissagaray. "And yet," urged the other, "It is only a question of bravery." M. Lissagaray again replied: "With me, sir, it is a question of principle and political dignity." "I regret it very much," added M. Paul de Cassagnac, as he turned away, "for I should have been glad to shake you by the hand." At this instant M. Lissagaray fainted away, and, as the wound did not bleed, the doctor, who had by this time arrived, applied leeches. When he returned to himself, M. Lissagaray wished to recommence the combat, and it was only on the urgent advice of his seconds that he consented to be taken to his hotel. The wounded man, according to latest accounts, is going on favorably, but he insists on fighting again as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

An Electric Safety Lock.

MM. Duvere and Lemaire, two young mechanicians in Paris, have invented a new kind of safety lock. The key opens the lock without ringing the bells; but if a false key be introduced, a "jemmy," or any piece o metal, the bells are set going as long as the piece is applied. This is effected by the disposal of the several tumblers with regary to a small lever which completes the batter-circuit when elevated. When all the tumblers are lifted simultaneously; as by the master-key, the lever is not raised and no alarm is given; but if one, or two, or three be lifted, the alarm lever is raised and the ringing takes place. If the burglar, knowing the mechanism of the lock, try to force the lock plate by any of the usual burglars' instruments, as soon as the metal is attempted to be wedged in the ringing commences. The safety lock can be applied to all doors or fastenings, without distinction. The acting agent of alarm is a feeble current of electricity, produced by a small battery of two elements. The pile used is that of Leclanche (small model), with peroxide of of maganese and a small liquid, which does not require touching for several months, and then a little water is all that is necessary to replace that lost by evaporation. The master-key is protected by an insulating substance, so that when introduced it establishes no contact, nor does it raise the alarm lever when the tumblers are lifted. Now, supposing a burglar to have a dozen or so isolated keys, he could introduce any one of them silently, but on his attempting to turn it, the wards not being those of the master-key, the alarm would be continuously given and put an end to his experiments, so that he could not try one key after another.

Cyclone in Maryland.

The Rockville *Sentinel* says: On Thursday of last week, a terrific tornado passed over the village of Darnestown, Montgomery county, Maryland. A large black cloud was observed coming from the southwest, moving at a rapid rate. A low, heavy sound was heard, resembling the moving of a heavy train of cars. When it reached the town it burst forth with the wildest fury, demolishing the carpenter shop and poultry house of Mr. Samuel Boswell, forcing the windows from a number of other buildings, driving before it wagons and other vehicles—among them a horse, buggy and driver, to the distance of one hundred yards—and uprooting trees, many of the largest in the village. After passing through the town it struck the woods of Dr. Richard D. Beall, tearing up everything in its course, and making an open lane through the woods. It extended over an area of about four miles in length, but at no place in its path did it cover more than one hundred yards in width.

VARIETIES.

—At a Grant demonstration in Galena the band appropriately gave "Dear Mother, I've Come Home to Die."

—An underground railway is to be constructed in Paris for the purpose of bringing market produce into the city.

—An adventuress in Brussels repeated an old trick the other day, of having a jeweller's clerk locked up as a lunatic and making off with a lot of diamonds.

—A steamboat captain on the Mississippi, has given the new popular name of "Grecian Bend" to what was formerly known as "Shirt Tail Bend" on the river.

—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Ker Boyce, of Georgia. The amount owed is $2,526,928. The majority of the creditors reside in New York.

—Gov. James E. English has been chosen President of the "Seymour Monument Association," formed for the purpose of securing a suitable monument to the late ex-Gov. Seymour of Connecticut.

—An epidemic something like the scarlet fever is prevailing among the children in Andover, N. J. Eighteen fatal cases have occurred within a few weeks, and over a hundred critical cases are reported.

—At Eatontown, N. J., the other night, a little boy five years old, in a fit of somnambulism, climbed out of a third story window and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, but was not injured.

—Matilda Heron has concluded to devote her entire attention to the instruction of young ladies for the highest rank of the drama. Terms from $100 to $500 per quarter. Poor pupils will be instructed for nothing.

—An English curate who believes that clergymen of that rank are underpaid, suggests that they all band together and adopt the tactics employed by other workmen, namely, that of a strike, and thus secure better wages.

—An exchange says that among other Southern relics on exhibition in Boston is the door plate of Hon. A. H. Stephens. The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks many other interesting relics are to be found at Beast Butler's Lowell residence.

—A Maine paper says: "Riding through Kentucky county one can see droves of small, half-starved cows and oxen on the road, which came from Canada, and were being sent away on account of the short hay crop, owing to the drought."

—"The wickedest woman" in Boston has been discovered. She goes to ride on Sunday, never goes to church, attends from sixty to one hundred dancing parties during the season, drinks up her husband's money (whisky), and smokes his fragrant Havanas.

—An English paper says: "Five hundred and fifty-seven women rate-payers have sent in their claims to vote in the election of members for the borough of Birmingham. Eighteen ladies have also sent county claims for the north division of Warwickshire."

—A man in London has come to trouble by breaking his wife's teeth. In extenuation, he alleged that for two years of married life he had led an existence of misery; that th conduct of his wife had driven him into e brain fever, and that his only remedy was ta hit her in the mouth, which he did. o

—A little girl named Mary Breen, whose parents live in Patterson, N. J., was discovered on Friday evening hanging by a piece of clothes line in the yard. She was insensible when found, and died soon after. It is thought she had been playing in a pile of wood near by, and fell into the ready-made noose.

—Still another victim has to be recorded among the tourists to Chamounix, in the person of Count Louis de Cambaceres, who, while descending by the valley of the Tete Noire, made a false step and was dashed from rock to rock, down a steep precipice about five hundred feet deep.

—Two jockeys in Illinois agreed to swap horses without seeing them—if either refused a forfeit of $5 was to be paid. One trotted out a sorry-looking steed, and the other appeared with a wood-sawyer's horse on his back. The latter says he got the worst of the bargain.

—Andrew Lacy, a well-known negro living in Marion, Ark., who had at one time acted with the Radical party, but, having become ashamed of his association and disgusted with carpet-baggers, changed to be a Democrat, for which reason his house was set on fire and burned down. Let us have peace.

—A thief in West Boylestown, Mass., recently buried some stolen treasure, and now, in order that it may be recovered without his visiting the spot, the officers have caused photographs of the vicinity to be taken for his inspection. It remains to be seen whether he can, in a cell of the State prison, point out on a picture the precise spot where money is buried, miles away.

—The Executive Committee, in Washington, called upon a postmaster in Massachusetts for seventy-two dollars in aid of the Radical corruption fund. He promptly inclosed a draft for the amount and sent it to the Democratic Executive Committee, with a note of explanation to the Chairman, and an assurance to the Radical Committee that he had responded to their call by sending the money where it would aid the "Union cause."

—Successful experiments, it is reported, have been recently made at Konigsberg, Prussia, with a new firearm having thirty-seven barrels. From two hundred and twenty-two to three hundred and thirty-three shots can be fired per minute, and the balls carry fifteen hundred ounces. One man can manage it, firing from a rest, and recoil is counteracted by a powerful spring. Seven per cent. of the shots struck the target at eight hundred paces.

—A man calling himself "professor" advertised an entertainment in Chicago the other night at which he was to expose the mysteries of spiritual manifestations, allow himself to be shot at with pistols, and let the audience into all the secrets of jugglers. After appearing to the audience and requesting all who desired to shoot at him to prepare their pistols, he went behind the curtain and was seen no more. He obtained about $300, and left his hall rent and printing bills unpaid.

VARIETIES.

—Velocipedes can be "called from the stand" and hired like cabs in Paris.

The President is much pleased at the failure to re-nominate General Butler for Congress. He says such a man can never be a credit to any party.

—The Virginia sweet potato crop which this season has been very late on account of the drought in July, is now fairly ripe, and large quantities are being shipped daily to the Northern market.

An unsuccessful attempt was recently made to blow up the residence of Judge B. D. Smith, at Atlanta, Georgia. Powder had been introduced between the ceiling and the weather-boarding of the house, and set on fire.

If Congress should meet and take another recess without transacting any important business, the President will leave Washington for New York next week, and thence proceed to Tennessee, where he will remain for some days, returning about the first of October.

—The Burial Board of Carlisle, England has been bigoted enough to refuse a daughter the privilege of placing on the tombstone of her father the words, "Not lost, but gone before," because he had been an actor and clerk of a race course.

—A large meeting of citizens of Norfolk was held on Thursday night to ratify and endorse the sentiments contained in the reply of General Lee to General Rosecrans. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted in conformity with the object of the meeting.

—Here is a peculiarly French description of the people of Bavaria: "The Bavarians are a happy people. Thev have money, which brings happiness, and a King who makes music. They drink much and often, and smoke as they drink. They sleep long, eat five times a day, and make love between their meals."

—The engine Pennsylvania, used as a pusher on the Reading railroad between the Falls and Port Richmond, it is said to be the largest locomotive in the United States. It has twelve driving wheels, and weighs over forty-four tons. They are two larger locomotives in the world, and they are used on the Mount Cenis railway.

—The street robbers, with whom London is infested just now, have hit upon a new dodge. A ruffian stoops down, as if in the act of tying his shoe, and then suddenly bouncing up butts his head violently into the stomach of a pedestrian who is passing by, and sends him head over heels. Confederates then pounce upon their victim, and fleece him of his money.

—Upward of one million persons are reported as out of employment in Great Britain, and the attention of all classes is turning toward emigration to America as a means of relief. A plan of a National Emigration Union has been discussed, and it is also suggested that a part of the vast amount expended for the support of paupers should be devoted to assist persons to emigrate.

—Bees, in swarming, have been known to alight upon persons and animals, stinging them severely, and in some instances causing death. The *American Bee Journal*, in referring to an instance of the kind, where a swarm of bees settled upon the head of a horse standing in front of a church, and the owner, who went to its assistance, was stung senseless, says that all the difficulty could have been obviated by the use of cold water sprinkled upon them.

—The editor of a journal in a small Western town bought five pounds of powdered sugar. He found that it was mixed with plaster, and announced in his paper the next day that if the grocer who had so shamefully treated him did not make amends, he would publish his name. Before nine o'clock in the morning, he had received five packages of five pounds each. There was just five grocers in town.

—Just as the coffin bearing the remains of Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour was being carried from the Church to the hearse, a pure white dove flew down—from whence no one knew—and hovered over the coffin and afterwards over the hearse, flying around and around it, and then soared silently toward the sky. Many who beheld it were impressed with what seemed to them the symbolical significance and beauty of the occurrence.

—English managers who complain of the exorbitant prices asked by Schneider and other *prime donne* are consoled by being told that the complaint is not a new one. In Handel's time Signora Euzzani, who was singing in London, refused to go to Italy for 60,000 ducats, because she could make more in England. Once she expressed a desire to have a certain set of lace trimming which was not very valuable. A nobleman purchased and presented to her a set very much more beautiful and costly, but this she threw into the fire because it was not the set she wanted.

A Wonderful Individual.

All the great cities are full of great characters, but at present New Orleans excels in this respect. Living here is an individua whose remarkable career is almost without a parallel in the annals of romance. He was born in Indiana and is now about forty years of age. His name is Edward Caruthers. Being engaged in a personal difficulty with a man named Simpson, at Madison, in the fall of 1846, he killed his antagonist and fled to the American army then entering Mexico. At the battle of Chapultepec he was taken prisoner, and laid for months in a Mexican dungeon. Being released at last he married a Spanish girl and settled on the Rio Grande. Here being attacked by the Indians, himself and family were carried into captivity where he again spent two years. Effecting his escape he joined a ranger company, and was shot in a fight with the Comanches, scalped and left for dead. He, however, recovered and joined the Walker expedition to Nicaragus, where he was wounded, captured and again imprisoned. But being again released he sailed for the United States. The vessel he was in was wrecked and he barely escaped with his life. He was one of the passengers on the ill-fated Evening Star, and again escaped death, where so many perished. He is now a resident of this city, and delights in relating adventures which are certainly remarkable to a last degree.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868.

[From the Daily Post, of Saturday, Sept. 12.]

GRAND MASS CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

We announced on yesterday that that able statesman and gifted son of Ohio, the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, would address the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifth day of October next, and are gratified at having received a telegram from the Hon. WM. A. WALLACE, stating that the State Central Committee have designated that day on which to hold a grand Mass Convention of the Democracy of this and adjoining counties. Let the various organizations go to work and we can have the largest political gathering ever assembled in Western Pennsylvania. Arrangements will be made with the railroads for the issue of excursion tickets. The programme will appear in these columns soon as completed.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The account in our telegraphic columns of the late earthquake on the coast of Peru and Ecuador, is most appalling. In the earth's history there are few recorded examples of similar calamities, equally destructive of life and property. It is impossible to realize the dismay, the overwhelming sense of utter helplessness, and the vivid consciousness that the Deity alone has the power to save, which must possess every human being, present at such an awful scene. Even at this distance, where such fearful convulsions of the elements are unknown, the narrative cannot be perused without awe, and a peculiar impression of the weakness and dependence of man.

The destitution and suffering resulting from this calamity must extend to vast numbers, and the appeal for their relief comes to a common humanity, and must touch the hearts of all the civilized families of man. Throughout our country, as soon as proper methods can be devised, and the amount of required relief ascertained, opportunities will undoubtedly be presented to the charitable to make contributions for this purpose.

Among the earthquakes which have heretofore devastated the world, the following were most destructive:

Among the earliest accounts of earthquakes of particular interest is that which resulted in the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii in the year 63, which was sixteen years previous to the time when those cities were buried in the ashes from Vesuvius. The ancient city of Antioch in Syria was almost destroyed in the year 115, at the time of the visit of the Emperor TRAJAN, who was himself hurt. In 458 it was again visited by an earthquake and in 526 occurred the most disastrous one of which any record has been preserved. GIBBON states that 250,000 persons are said to have perished at this time, a conflux of strangers to the festival of the Ascension swelling the multitudes belonging to the city. "History" he remarks "will distinguish the periods in which these calamitous events have been rare or frequent, and will observe that this fever of the earth raged with uncommon violence during the reign of JUSTINIAN. Each year is marked by the repetion of earthquakes of such duration that Constantinople has been shaken above forty days; of such extent that the shock has been communicated to the whole surface of the globe, or at least of the Roman empire."

The great earthquake of Lisbon, commenced on November 1, 1755. The rumbling sound below the surface was immediately followed by the shock, which threw down the principal portion of the city. In the short space of six minutes it is believed that 60,000 persons perished; The sea retired, leaving the bar dry, and returned in a great wave fifty feet or more in heigth. The mountains around were shaken with great violence, and were even rent and thrown in fragments into the valleys below. Multitudes of people sought safety from the falling buildings by crowding upon the marble quay, which had just been constructed at great expense. It suddenly sunk with them like a ship foundering at sea; but when the waters closed over the place, no fragments of the wreck, none of the boats and vessels near by that were drawn into the whirlpool, and not one of the thousands of bodies carried down reappeared upon the surface. Over the spot the water stood 600 feet deep; and beneath this, locked in the fissured rocks, in chasms of unknown depth, lie the relics of what was the life and wealth of this portion of the earth's surface in the middle of the 18th century.

The earthquake of New Madrid, below Louis, on the Mississippi, in 1811, is the most important that has occurred in this country of which there is any record. HUMBOLT remarks that "it presents one of the few examples of the incessant quaking of the ground for several successive months, far from any volcano. Over an extent of country three hundred miles in length, from the mouth of the Ohio to that of the St. Francis, the ground rose and sank in great undulations, and lakes were formed, and were again drained. The surface burst open in fissures, from which mud and water were thrown as high as the tops of the trees.

The destruction of the city of Caracas took place March 26, 1812. One evening, about this time, is described by the inhabitants of New Madrid as brilliant and cloudless, during which the western sky was a continued glare of vivid flashes of lightning, and peals of thunder were incessantly heard, proceeding apparently as did the flashes, from below the horizon. In the destruction of Caracas, the whole city, with its splendid churches, was in an instant a heep of ruins, under which 12,000 of its inhabitants were buried.

Earthquakes of especial interest, from their late occurrence and destructive effects, are those of 1857 and of 1858 of the kingdom of Naples, and of Mexico. The former commenced Dec. 16, 1857, and continued at intervals through the early part of January. In the city of Naples repeated shocks were felt, alarming the inhabitants, who often rushed from their houses into the streets, many fleeing from the city altogether. But as in former catastrophes of this nature, which laid waste the surrounding country, the city itself, though more or less injured, was singularly protected. This is supposed to be owing to the proximity of Vesuvius, which continued in eruption, discharging clouds of smoke, accompanied with terrific explosions. Resina at different times was in a continual state of vibration for hours together, the shocks appearing to proceed from the mountain; but the chief scene of destruction was in the provinces, particularly those of Principato, Superiore and Basilicata. Potenza, the capitol of the latter, was left without a single house inhabitable. Tito, Marsico Nuovo, Laurenzana, Porienza, Pollo, and other places, were reduced to heaps of ruins. The loss of lives was estimated by thousands; according to some statements made at the time, from 22,000 to 40,000.

The late earthquake in Mexico occurred June 19, 1858. It extended throughout the Valley of Mexico, demolishing many houses in the city, and also the aqueduct, which supplies the city with water, and destroying property to the value of several millions of dollars. It was felt with more or less destrnctive effects in Guadalajara, Jalapa, San Luis Potosi, Tabuca, &c. In the city of Morelis, the shock was the greatest ever experienced there, lasting one and a half minuets; and in Patzacuara, fifteen leagues further West, it was still more severe, levelling four churches and mnay private houses.

The city of Quito in Ecuador was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake March 22, 1859, and many lives are said to have been lost.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

By a strange fatality, or from design, the telegraph always gives the Democrats the worst of it in transmitting election news; and never sets them right until forced to do so by stubborn facts and figures. The first report from Vermont was, that the Rads. had the State by more than 30,000. These figures have since been diminishing until at last they show a Democratic gain of over 2,000, since the last Presidential election.

The first report from Kentucky was equally false—the Democrats had but 50,000 majority. But when forced to tell the truth the majority was over 90,000.

The late Colorado election has been misrepresented in the same way—the Rads. had carried the Territory and elected their Delegate to Congress—this was printed in large type by their papers, and swaggered over as a great victory. Then the truth follows, and shows the victory to have been achieved by the Democrats, and a Democratic Territorial Congressman elected. Figures are not yet forthcoming, but the result—a Democratic victory—will be given in detail in due time.

WHEN GENERAL ROSECRANS' army was afflicted with scurvy, an appeal was made to the Governors of the Northern States for fresh vegetables. All of them except SEYMOUR responded by referring the subject to the several Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Governor SEYMOUR sent one hundred and fifty barrels of potatoes and fifty barrels of onions raised on his own farm. The account from which we condense this statement, says they were the only vegetables received before the army marched. Comment is unnecessary.

A FALSE ORACLE.

The Rads. threaten war if the Democrats carry the election. The New York *Tribune* is certain of it, because of the announced Democratic policy of undoing the work that has been done by Congress outside of the constitution. Breaking that instrument; defying its provisions; passing bills, calling them laws, and enforcing them by the bayonet as such, have been the every day work of the Jacobin Rump, without occasioning war. But to repeal those bills, abrogate the unlawful acts performed under them, and restore the full powers of the constitution, will bring on immediate civil war! Such are the terrorizing threats of the dictatorial oracle, whose utterances are humbly received by all Radicals, as the inspirations of true wisdom, not to be disputed or questioned. Says this insolent, deceiving prophet, the *Tribune*:

We *can lose* by allowing Republicans to believe that this campaign is merely or mainly a question of finance, of dollars and cents, and that the tax-payers will be enriched by repudiation. It is the cohorts of the Rebellion, forming again for the capture, not merely of the seat of Government, but of the Government itself.

Can tax-payers be mislead by such a false-light? Can they be deceived by miserable pretexts to the neglect of their true interests? It is to them a question of more than EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS—the difference between paying the five-twenties in gold, or greenbacks—a sum sufficient to stimulate to their utmost activity the whole venal gang of GREELEY'S, and set them at work, night and day until the election, inventing falsehoods and conjuring plantoms to alarm, to deceive, to mislead, and to betray the people.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN PAPER OUT FOR SEYMOUR.

The Nayak *City and Country*, heretofore the only Republican payer published in Rockland county, New York, abandons GRANT and the Radicals, and comes out squarely for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Hear it:

The emergencies which exist in our National and State affairs, brought about mainly as we firmly believe, through the incompetency and, in some instances the dishonesty of those placed in power by the Republican party; the reckless extravagance which marks the legislation of that party wherever they are in the ascendant; the enormous taxation imposed upon the whole people; but bearing with almost crushing effect upon the laboring and producing classes, imposed, continued, and with every prospect of increase, too palpable, with a view to keep that party in power, without regard either to the absolute wants of the country, or with any apparent intention of ultimate liquidation of our enormous indebtedness; the elevation of a class of people to the elective franchise, too ignorant and degraded to understand or intelligently exercise the high privilege, leaving them a prey to designing, dishonest and corrupt politicians, and disfranchising a large portion of that class of persons best qualified, by long habit, education, and more recent political affliction, to properly shape the machinery of government; the keeping an enormous and expensive military establishment in a time of profound peace; the erecting and maintaining a vast charity machine for the support of idle negroes, and still more idle politicians, called the Freedman's Bureau, not only at a heavy tax on the country, but by its very institution and creation, making the dangerous inroads upon the civil administration of law and a pretext for military rule; the incompetency manifested in understanding or grasping questions of finance; and, finally, the fearful and rapid strides toward centrallization, thus seeking to absorb in the General Government and in the same measure deprive States and municipalities of that just distribution of governmental power which, in a republic where the power is expressly derived from the people, and experience has demonstrated as fatal to republican life and liberty.

IT would be rather heavy on the Republican journals here if GRANT should be elected, to have marked copies of them furnished him of the many fine things the POST has said in reference to his claims to the Presidency. He could scarcely offer us less than a Cabinet appointment, and all the patronage in this region.

THE charter election in Alton, Illinois Tuesday last, resulted in a Democratic victory, and the vote shows Democratic gains.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the Democratic nominee for Governor of New York, recently delivered a speech on the financial condition of the country, from which we make some extracts and invite special attention, inasmuch as Mr. HOFFMAN has been quoted as in favor with Wall street, and held that the discussion of greenbacks for bonds was not important at this moment, and should not be thrust prominently forward. He holds the contrary, and states distinctly that no man can stand upon any other platform in the State of New York and hope for approval. Mr. HOFFMAN states truly, and it applies in every State with equal force. It is the vital question. Read:

* * * Can you tell me what the words "letter" and "spirit" mean? Do they mean gold or greenbacks? Does the spirit mean gold and the letter greenbacks? or the letter gold and the spirit greenbacks? Can you tell me what the letter means and what the spirit means? [A voice: Whiskey. Loud laughter and cheers.] One of the audience says the spirit means whiskey. The letter must mean, then, the failure to collect the tax on it. [Great laughter.] Now, there are men who feel sensitive upon the subject, and there are, no doubt, men within the sound of my voice who think the bonds ought all to be paid in gold. I want to ask my sensitive friend what security he has under that clause of the Republican platform? Out West we find Senator Sherman, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Radical Senate, saying that the law does not require that their bonds shall be paid in anything but greenbacks; and you find other Radical Senators and speakers in the Western States saying the same thing. But you come to New York and you find Senator Morgan and the New York *Evening Post* and *Tribune* and the New York Radical State Convention telling you that the letter and spirit mean that the bonds are to be paid in gold. You will find the Republican House of Representatives passing a funding bill, which provides for the issue of new bonds to take up the old ones, which new bonds are to bear only four or four and a half per cent. interest, and it does not need a man of very extraordinary understanding to know that if the present bonds are to pay six per cent. in gold, nobody would be fool enough to exchange them for other bonds paying but 4 per cent. You find, I say, men in the West, saying the letter and spirit mean greenbacks, and men in the East saying they mean gold. Which will you trust, this equivocal platform, or a frank and honest platform which says, that where the law does not provide that the bond shall be paid in coin, that they ought in right and justice to be paid in lawful currency; and that further declares that the Government shall be administered upon such economical principles that the currency of the country shall be made, as it will be made, as good as gold? (Cheers.) I know just what the words "letter and spirit" mean. To be frank with you, I used them once myself when I wanted to dodge that question. I thought that the question at that time was not the practicable one, and was one that had better be avoided and postponed, hoping that in time wisdom and economy would rule those in power, and that our affairs would be so managed that there would be no difference between gold and greenbacks, and this question would therefore be of no further importance. But now that the question is to be met, we have met it fairly and squarely. The interpretation which the Radicals give to the words "letter and spirit," in the West and East, remind me of a man who had a lottery ticket No. 66. He found that No. 66 had drawn a prize, but on presenting it to the lottery agent, that person turned it upside down and read it 99. So the Radical platform is 66 out West and 99 down East. (Laughter.)

* * * * * *

If this Government cannot make its greenbacks worth more than seventy cents on the dollar, it cannot pay these bonds in gold. There is no use in shutting your eyes to that fact. If you are to meet the question and remove the difficulties which surround it, you will say these greenbacks will be made as good as gold, and then there will be no question as to the payment of your bonds. But we are told that these men lent their money to the Government during the war, and incurred great risk. They laid their capital at the foot of the Government, and made it a free offering; and now therefore they should be rewarded for that exhibition of their loyalty. Well, my friends, they gave the Government the promises which the Government had given them. They gave the Government greenbacks. Did they take any risk? If the Government did not triumph in the war to maintain its integrity, the greenbacks were not worth the paper they were written on. They loaned them to save the Government, but if their Government had not been saved they would not have been worth giving or loaning. They took no risk therefore. It was their salvation and if they took a risk, they have since made much of it. Is not a bond free from all taxes, excepting only income tax, and is not that compensation enough for all the risk they took? Six per cent. in gold, which is now at least nine per cent. in paper, and 3 per cent. for exemption from taxes, makes an interest of 12 per cent., and that is a pretty good loan, and one would think that with such an income from the loan a man ought to be satisfied if he was paid back in the same currency which he paid for it. (Cheers.) Did they take risks in making this war? Did not yonder widow take a risk when she sent her only son to the battle-field to fight to preserve the integrity of the nation? *And does she receive her pension in gold?* (Loud applause.) Did not the man who loaned his money to the Government, perhaps with the same kind of currency, buy a substitute for his son? Do not he and his son to-day together remain at home and receive six per cent. in gold, free from taxation, while the widow whose son lies buried in Southern soil receives her pension in the depreciated paper of the country. (Cheers.) Who made the greatest sacrifice, and why unless the law gives it and unless the bond gives it, why should you, men of America, insist upon it *that the man who lent his money should get gold while the widow who gave her son, should get greenbacks?* I would like to have some Republican friend of mine, here or elsewhere, answer that. My friends, Democrats and Republicans, do you in this great Empire State believe there is to be one currency for the holder of the bond, and another for the widow who takes her pension? I do not think you believe it. I do not think you will give your suffrages in the election to keep in power a party here in the State government, or to send to the Congress of the United States a man who would establish for one a currency better than that which is paid to the other. (Applause.) I am in favor of one currency for the bondholders and the people. I am in favor of a good currency for both. I am in favor of putting a party in power which will make a good currency for both. If there is to be a distinction kept up between the paper dollar of the Government and the gold dollar, I say that all men should fare alike. For the same necessity which made the Government give to the people greenbacks, and declare them to be a legal tender for all gold debts, that same public necessity will make it necessary that the men who lent their money to the Government should be paid in the same kind of currency which they gave. No man can stand before an audience of the people of the State of New York and hope to have their approval on any other platform. (Cheers.) But a Radical said to me the other day, "I am going to address a meeting to-night, and I am going to talk to the people upon the subject of paying the debt in greenbacks. I am going to show that it is their ruin. I am going to tell them the savings banks have their money invested in Government securities, and the people have their money invested in savings banks. I am going to tell them that this greenback theory will break down the Government bonds, and will therefore break down the savings banks." Now, if this story was told to men who did not understand this question, and there was no one to answer it, it might have its effect; but every man of sense knows that if this Government can't pay its debts in the money it declares to be a legal tender for all debts, it cannot pay them at all. If the savings banks cannot realize that fact then they are unsafe. But if you know they are not unsafe (a president of a savings bank said to me: "My bank owns $300,000 in Government bonds; we paid greenbacks for them, and we expect greenbacks in pay for them. I am ready to take my pay in greenbacks. It is all I want. The bank wants no more,") if any one of you who has a deposit is alarmed by the threat that the savings bank will be in danger, let me ask you a single question. The banks collect their interest in gold. *Do you depositors in savings banks get your interest in gold?* Not that I know of. I should think that the currency that is good enough for you would be good enough for them. The surest way to make the securities of this Government valuable in the markets of the world, is to let the world understand that we mean to pay them in the same currency in which they were incurred, and we mean to make that currency just what a Democratic administration has always made it—as good as gold.

WHEN a man invests his money in real estate, he does not accept the word of the agent or owner that the title is all right—he examines for himself, and before he pays a dollar has every legal difficulty settled as to his investment. Yet there are men who tell us they invested thousands of dollars in government bonds and expect them to be paid in gold, because some agent who had his percentage to make said so. Had they exercised the same caution they would have done in purchasing a farm, or house and lot, they would have found a defective title as to gold.

ADVICES from the interior of this State exhibit the most encouraging evidences of the strength of the Democracy, and their determination to carry the October election by a handsome majority. The organization has been nearly completed in everye lection precinct and an intelligent survey of the field can be made. The Tanner boys will have to do something more than strut around with bronze capes and oil cans.

WHEN you sell your five-twenty bond at the present market value, are you not satisfied that you have the worth of your money, although you are only getting seventy-five dollars on the hundred, in gold? Is this repudiation, or is it according to the letter and spirit? JAY COOKE wants the government to pay out of the people's money, twenty-five per cent more than he is willing to give.

WE have most encouraging news from the 17th Congressional District of Ohio, composed of Jefferson, Stark, Carrol and Columbiania. The Democratic candidate for congress DANIEL P. LAWPON, Esq., is making a capital fight and expects to carry it, notwithstanding it gave nearly three thousand against us last year.

WHEN drafting commenced during the war, which was at an early period, it was quite a stretch of charity to assume that no distinction was made as to the political opinions of those whose names went into the fatal wheel. It was said, the entire machinery being in the hands of the Republicans, that marked discrimination was frequently made in favor of Republicans, their names were either not included, or they found ready influences, and many excuses to get off. But granting everything to be fair, is it unreasonable to suppose that Berks sent more Democrats than Republicans, and that the reverse was true in Lancaster county? Yet this did not hold true in large cities It was a matter of boast in Pittsburgh a the time of the draft, that certain wards had subscribed enough money to buy substitutes from other places, and that not a single resident of the ward was obliged to don a uniform. Who were these substitutes? The bulk of them were poor men, and Democrats; it was their lives which purchased victory, and yet it is impudently asserted that none but Republicans served in the ranks, none but Republicans subscribed the necessary means to carry on the war, and that none but Republicans should forever hold office.

GREENBACKS FOR BONDS, AND EQUAL TAXATION.

A Paper for the Tax-Payer.

The Campaign Post for Forty Cents—Twenty-Five Copies for Ten Dollars.

In order to still further increase the circulation of the WEEKLY POST, and, likewise the Democratic vote, we are now sending the paper for the Campaign at the following low rates:

Single Copy - - - - 50 CENTS.
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The CAMPAIGN POST, a consistent advocate of the payment of the bonds in greenbacks, equal taxation and of a white man's Government, is a large, eight page paper, and as an electioneering document has no superior. Send for specimen copies and our large green back poster, which are mailed to any address free of cost. Address the publishers,

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORS POST: Please publish in your issue of to-morrow the whole number of electoral votes the several States are entitled to, also the names of the States and their electoral votes, that are known to be "O. K." for the constitutional candidates, Seymour and Blair, and oblige.

A DEMOCRAT.

We don't know that we can oblige our friend better than by reproducing the following table of Mr. NAAR, one of the editors of the Trenton, (N. J.,) *True American*, who has the reputation of being a most sagacious observer. He concludes that the Presidential election will be decided as follows by the electoral rule:

Seymour.		*Grant.*	
Connecticut	6	Maine	7
New York	33	New Hampshire	5
Pennsylvania	26	Vermont	5
New Jersey	7	Massachusetts	12
Delaware	3	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Tennessee	10
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	6
Missouri	11	Florida	3
Arkansas	5	Illinois	16
Alabama	9	Michigan	8
Louisiana	7	Iowa	8
Georgia	8	Minnesota	4
North Carolina	9	Kansas	3
Ohio	21	West Virginia	5
Indiana	13	Total	96
Wisconsin	8		
California	5	*Not Counted.*	
Oregon	3	Virginia	10
Nebraska	3	Mississippi	7
Nevada	3	Texas	6
Total	198	Total	23

Total vote: 317. A majority is 159.

The Campaign.

It is generally conceded, even by the Republicans, that the current in this contest is in favor of the Democracy. The former find it an up hill business, and much more difficult work than usual to stem the tide. The Democrats in every section are highly encouraged with the appearance of the canvass, and are confident that the changes since the last Presidential election in all parts of the country will be from two to three per cent. on the full vote. Taking two per cent. as a basis of the actual change since 1864 throughout the country, let us see what the result will be. The vote of New York in 1864 was:

Republican	368,786
Democratic	361,984
Total	730,721

A change of two per cent. on that vote wipes out the Republican majority and gives the State to the Democracy by about thirty thousand. This is less than the change which actually took place last year. Two per cent. on that vote is 13,614. The Democrats in this State gained last year, over their total vote of 1864, about 12,000, and the Republicans lost some 43,000. The actual gain by the Democrats, even allowing that the Republicans will poll as large a vote as they did in 1864 (which is impossible), still gives New York to the Democracy by a handsome majority. The vote in Pennsylvania in 1864 was:

Republican	293,391
Democratic	276,316
Total	572,707

On this vote the Republican majority was, in round numbers, 20,000. Two per cent. on the total vote is, in round numbers, 12,000 A change of that much from the Republican to the Democratic side gives that State to the Democracy by four thousand. Two-thirds of this change was realized in the last election in that State and the State carried by the Democrats.

If we make the same calculations for 1866 it will show a still better result. The vote in 1866 was:

Republican	307,274
Democratic	290,076
Total	597,350

On this vote the Republicans had a majority of 17,000: Two per cent. on the total vote is in round numbers 12,000; a change of that number on the vote of 1866 would give the State to the Democracy by over seven thousand. All accounts from the Western States show that the change which will take place there will be fully double that in the Central States. If the result in Ohio last year and in the local elections in different sections is any criterion, it will be more than that. It will, however take less than four per cent. change on the vote in Indiana in 1864 to carry that State for the Democracy while a change of two and one-fourth per cent. on the vote of 1866, which was much larger than that of 1864 will redeem the State.

In the New England States the proportional gain will be less than the Western or Middle States. Our friends in Maine are, however, confident of making their percentage of change equal to that of any other. The Republicans are, however, able to concentrate all their strength upon that State, and it being one of the smaller States, they are able to reach every section. Taking the change in the vote at a figure which will carry all the Central States, let us see what will be the result. The vote in Maine in 1864 was as follows:

Republican	67,895
Democratic	46,988
Total	114,788

On this the Republican majority was 21,000 in round numbers. Two per cent, on the total vote is but little over two thousand. A change. therefore, of that much in Maine, which is sufficient to carry all the Central States, would still give the Republicans between sixteen and seventeen thousand majority. A change of two and one-half per cent. in the vote of 1866, which is sufficient to carry the Western States, on the vote of that year, would give the Republicans about twenty-two thousand. This shows that with a corresponding change of from two to two and one-half per cent. throughout the country we can elect Seymour and give the Republicans over 20,000 in Maine, a figure which we hope they will not reach, notwithstanding they modified their temperance laws for this special occasion.

We have in the above comparisons given the very lowest figures in calculating the result, our object being to show how small a change in the vote is neccessary to elect our candidate. That there will be a much larger per centage of change in the vote we consider beyond a question or doubt, as will be shown by the October elections.—*World*

THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

The following beautiful lines appeared in the Edinburg *Observer* some years ago, and are said to be the production of a youthful poet:

Leave me. To-night I'll watch the corpse alone,
Set the lamp there that its faint light may rest
In this pale face. Fold back the winding sheet,
Lay the white arm above the sable pall.
'Tis cold and stiff. Thou tremblest, boy! Perchance
Thou never look'dst on death before! Away!
It is no sight for thee. Hie thee to bed,
And let me hear thy footsteps as they pass
Along the corridor. So—he is gone.
And *thou* and I remain—I as I am—
Thou in the stiff rigidity of death—
A thing of solemn and mysterious meaning.
Silence is round us—but it is not yet
The appointed hour. At midnight thou wilt come
To animate again this inert clay;
And, if the laws that govern thee permit,
Impart to me a sign that I may know
We yet shall meet hereafter. In this world
We grew together, I ke two trees that twine
Their brnches into one, and if to die
Be but to pass away to other realms,
Be they of light or darkness, our twin souls
Will there be found united. * * *

O God! It is a fearful thing to see
The strong man stretched upon the bed of death,
Writhing in agony beneath the grasp
Of unseen power. Even as its victim strives
To shake the tiger from its throat, he strives
Against the shadowy tyrant. And yet why!
If death be but the herald to a state
Of altered being, why should nature shrink
With horror from his touch! Alas! look there
And thou art answered. In those stiffening limbs—
That cold black piece of nothingness—a weight
Of passive matter destined for the worms—
What can we read of immortality?
Say that 'twas but the casket for the gem—
Ought we not still to cherish what was held
A gift of so much price? Is that black box,
And the damp earth a fit receptacle?
Has not the light of life been in those eyes—
The eloquence of death upon those cheeks—
The grace of action in those manly limbs—
The dignity of virtue on that brow!
Thoughts! thoughts! ye madden me.

How still is this lone hour! The lamp burns feebly,
And casts a flickering shadow on the dead.
Hark! from a distant turret midnight sounds—
Now heart be firm! I'll gaze upon the corpse,
And move not—breathe not—till it look on me.
The wind is up, and murmurs moaningly.
I hear it in a corridor. Ha!—no!
That slow and measured tread is something more.
The corpse! the corpse! It is not where it lay.
Oh, Heaven and Earth! 'Tis *he* as when he lived!
But wan and sad and changed—changed, 'tho the same.
The lamp expires. His breath—his touch are on me!
And lo! I see him in the darkness still—
The dead cannot become invisible.
It speaks not—stirs not—but strange meanings flit
Across its pallid countenance. And now—
Just powers!—this is too horrible!

Terrible Crime—A Little Girl of Six Summers Outraged and Murdered.

[From the Philadelphia Age, 9th.]

It is rarely indeed that Philadelphia is disgraced by the occurrence of such a crime, as it is our sad duty to chronicle this morning. A little girl in the Nineteenth ward has been, to all appearance, outraged and murdered, almost within sight of her mother's home. The facts, so far as ascertained, appear to be as follows:

A little girl, named Mary Marman, aged six years, was sitting on the steps of the residence of her mother, No. 2046 Orkney street, in the Nineteenth ward, on Sunday evening last. About 8 o'clock a tall, slim man, with black whiskers, came along and inquired for Dauphin street. He was told, and then appeared to be confused, and remarked that he did not think he could find the way. He asked the child to show him. She at once got up to comply with his request, and started with the man, accompanied by two other children who reside in the neighborhood. After proceeding a short distance the two children left the party.

A half hour passed and little Mary did not return. Her mother became anxious and made inquiries about her, but nothing could be ascertained in regard to her whereabouts. Another hour rolled by and still there was no appearance of the child. The whole night the mother watched patiently, but the little girl did not reach home. During the whole of Monday the search and inquiries were continued, but without avail, and Mrs. Marman was in the greatest distress about the prolonged silence of her little one.

Yesterday morning, however, the search was attended with better success, and the body of the unfortunate little girl was found in a shallow pond of water attached to a brickyard, above Susquehanna avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The spot is lonely and desolate, there being but few houses in the nighborhood. Here it was, then, or most probably in the brickyard adjoining, that the poor little child was mangled to death.

An examination of the body was made at the Eleventh District Police Station. On the back of the head were several cuts. The right arm was dislocated, and had evidently been twisted. The neck also appeared to be dislocated. The skirts of the little one were stained with blood, and there is little doubt that her person had been outraged. Every thing about the body gave indication that the little girl had been most brutally dealt with.

The finding of the body and its condition soon became known, and caused the greatest excitement among the people of the Nineteenth ward. The women were particularly severe in their denunciation of the diabolical outrage, and if the perpetrator of the horrible crime had been within their reach, he would have been torn to pieces without any mercy whatever.

As soon as he received notice, Coroner Daniels summoned a jury, and proceeded to the Eleventh District Police Station, and viewed the body. No time has yet been fixed for the inquest. Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, took charge of the body last evening for the purpose of making a post mortem examination. Officers Stephens and Tryon, of the Detective force, have been detailed by Chief Lamon to investigate the horrible affair, and it is sincerely hoped that their efforts in ferreting out the fiend who committed the murder may be crowned with success.

Holding On.

A. O. Brewster, of Boston, says: "I once had occasion to journey with my father into Vermont, and at noon he stopped at a country inn and took dinner. As we were eating, a huge Vermonter, about six feet seven in his boots, with immense jaws, came in and began to devour everything before him. At last some hot apple-dumplings were placed on the table. He put one into his mouth and began to chew it. It was very hot, and he commenced to make contortions of the face, and exhibited signs of distress. said, 'You better drop it.' But he continued to chew, and as it opened under his teeth it grew still hotter, and he scowled still worse. I said 'You'd better drop it,' and as he still exhibited the most fearful agony, I repeated the remark.

"'Boy!' replied he angrily, having got a part of it down so that he could talk, 'it's easy enough for you to say drop it; but d—n the thing, I'll swaller it, if it busts me.' [Great laughter.] And this is the spirit that some Republicans exhibit in still holding on to their party."

A Plea for the Lazy Man.

[By "Gris" of the Cincinnati Times.]

The lazy man has been a mark for scorn ever since the mandate went forth that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He has exercised great ingenuity in all ages to get rid of the perspiratory penalty upon subsistence, and has been known to sweat himself almost to death, trying to avoid sweating any for his daily loaf, the loafer. He has been told to consult that insignificant, yet significant, symbol of industry, the ant, to consider her ways, and in that manner cut his wisdom teeth, but we never yet heard of his doing it. If he ever goes to his *aunt* it is to borrow money of her. He is much more likely to go to his "uncle" at the sign of the "three balls."

In the vocabulary of the stirring, active and energetic American people, the term "lazy fellow" is somewhat more opprobrious than that of "scoundrel." This age rather admires the sharp, wide-awake scoundrel who succeeds in his villainy, but the thoroughly lazy man, we have nothing but contempt for.

In thinking this matter over it has occurred that a little something might be said in behalf of the lazy man; not by way of encouraging him in his laziness, or in the remotest degree to influence others to adopt his ways, but as demonstrating that some good even may be mingled in the composition of good-for-nothing.

The lazy man is nearly always good natured. He never flies into a passion. He might *crawl* into one, if that were possible, but the idea of his flying into anything is preposterous.

Whoever heard of a lazy man breaking into a bank, where a crowbar had to be used, or drilling into a safe? Nobody. Not that he might not covet his neighbor's goods therein contained, but his horror of handling crowbars and drills would always deter him from actually committing burglary. He never runs away with his neighbor's wife, simply on account of the horror he has of running. If he is ever known to run it is to seed.

He rarely lies about his neighbors, for it would be too much exertion, but he can lie about a bar-room all day.

He is of inestimable service to a billiard saloon, keeping the chairs warm and watching the game, for few would care to play were there no speculators. The fact that he does this without pay, day in and day out, shows the unselfishness of his nature. What an industrious man, who considers his time worth something, would want pay for, the lazy man generally does for nothing, showing a freedom from mercenary motives that should go far to his credit.

No lazy man ever ran mad. If he went crazy, it was because he couldn't go anywhere else without walking.

Lazy men don't disturb the quiet and peaceful neighborhoods by putting up factories, furnaces, and such abominations.

Finally, lazy men don't get up base ball clubs, which, if nothing else could be said in their favor, ought, in those days of excessive base-bawling, to entitle them to public gratitude.

Shocking Homicide—A Man Pierced to the Heart by a Red Hot Iron Rod, and Almost Instantly Killed.

At noon yesterday, while a man by the name of Thomas Thomas, a "heater" in the Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, was quietly eating his dinner at the boarding house of Thomas Reese, No. 474 East Front street, he was attacked by a fellow workman of the name of John Kimbley. The two men had always been firm friends, and Thomas had done nothing that he was aware of to rupture the good feeling existing between them. He tried to make Kimbley understand this, but the latter, who acted like a drunken man, would neither listen to what his friend had to say, nor give any explanation of his own conduct, kept up the attack, as if resenting some insult or injury, and was only prevented from severely beating Thomas by the landlady, who forced herself between the two, and made him leave the house. At one o'clock, when Thomas went down to the mill to resume work at the furnace, Kimbley went at him again, with a flat piece of iron and his hands full of stone coal. When this second attack was made, Thomas was standing in front of his furnace, lighting his pipe with the red-hot end of a small rod of iron, used by many of the workmen for the same purpose. He saw that Kimbley was intent on forcing him into a fight, and knew that if he was drawn into a difficulty, he would be the sufferer; for Kimbley was a larger and much stronger man than he. He sought to make peace with his assailant, but that failing, tried to get away, Kimbley followed him up, however, and struck him several times with the bar of iron, once on the forehead, and twice or thrice on the arms and body. These blows roused all the sleeping passions of Thomas; he turned upon Kimbley, clinched with him, and plunged the rod of iron, still red-hot and spitting fire, into his breast. He threw the man from him, and then, scarcely knowing what he had done, but anxious to avoid any further difficulty with his persecutar, started to run into the street. He need not have feared pursuit, for Kimblea, pierced to the heart by the red-hot iron, never rose from the ground, except to convulsively gather himself up and hurl a heavy piece of iron at the retreating form Thomas. The missile fell short of the mark, and he fell back in a dying condition. The men in the mill took him up and bore him to his home across the street, where he expired almost as they laid him upon the bed.—*Cin. Commercial, 12th.*

The Spiritualist Treasure-Hunters.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Mount Desert, Maine:

"About a mile and a half from our camp a party of men are engaged in digging for treasures, under the direction of two spiritualist mediums. They have been working at it all summer, and the man who owns the land, and is to have one-fourth of all that is found as his share of the proceeds, tells us that in about two weeks there will be developments that will astonish the world. He was an unbeliever at first, but he has become convinced now that the results of Captain Kidd's piratical expeditions are buried among the ledges of his farm. The mediums have told the diggers that there are twelve rooms, elaborately finished and covered with a roof of polished Egyptian marble, which are filled with treasures stolen by Kidd and his companions, and the owner of the land has spent considerable time in trying to convince us that a common trap ledge, smoothly worn by glacial action, is the roof of polished marble. The spirit who speaks through the mediums purports to belong to one of Kidd's companions, and he exhorts the men who are digging to make good use of whatever they may find. They have spent the summer in making the excavations which they expect will lead them to independent fortunes, and if they are disappointed they will have poor provision for the winter. The farm, which is now thought to be so rich in treasure, cost its present owner one hundred and twenty-five dollars for some two hundred acres of land, but he says that no amount of money would induce him to dispose of it now, although he is still in debt for about half the purchase money. He says there are several other deposits richer than the one they are now at work upon, and he professes to firmly believe that most of the money and valuables ever stolen by pirates will shortly come into his possession. My impression is that he can make more money in catching lobsters and selling them at two cents each, than in digging for Captain Kipd's ill-gotten booty."

The Boat Race at Sing-Sing—Ward Accuses the Raymond Party of Fraud.

A dispatch from Sing-Sing, New York, of the 9th says: The boat race this afternoon between Gil Ward and Jared and Raymond ended in much excitement and a victory for Raymond. The contest was over a three-mile course, one and a half south, turn stake-boat and return. The men pulled in light outrigger working boats, 16 feet long, weighing little less than 100 pounds. Ward was attired in a dark shirt and pantaloons, with white head-band. Previous to the start the betting was not very lively. The Judges were Charles Ward, Louis Hitchcock, John Sniffin, and John J. Brewster. The Referee was Patrick Lynch. A good start was effected shortly after 4 p. m., the water in the river being rough. Raymond's boat jumped ahead right away, and kept the lead all the way down to the stake boat, which Raymond turned in a handsome manner, a long way in the advance of his competitor, beating him home in twenty-four minutes. Then followed an extraordinary scene. Gil Ward in a loud voice, instructed all who had bet money on him not to give it up. Cries of "What's the matter?" came from a dozen throats, and instantly a rush was made for Ward, to hear what further he had to say. He would, however, make no explanation, but arm in arm with his brother Josh, repaired to Daly's Hotel near by, where a private room was engaged, and into which the judges, referee, and a few interested persons crowded. There Gil. Ward denounced Raymond in strong terms, and spoke severely of John D. Nelson, of Sing Sing. He said that when he was getting into his boat Nelson told him that whatever Raymond had said was all right. When asked what Raymond had said, Ward remarked that Raymond told him that, according to an agreement, he (Raymond, would lead him at the start, but when they got below the Prison Dock he would drop astern and allow Ward to win the race. Ward claimed that, with that understanding, he did not pull strong at the start, so that Raymond could go to the lead, and that when Ryamond did obtain the lead he deceived Ward and pulled away from him while Ward was expecting him to drop astern. Ward claimed that there had been double dealing, and that John D. Nelson was the plotter. As soon as this charge reached the crowd outside the excitement was fanned to fever heat. Both Nelson and Raymond were sent for to appear before the Judges and Refereee, but they did not come. Meantime J. M. Morrison, of Sing Sing, substantiated Ward's testimony, and added that he (Morrison) and Nelson were partners in the affair to have Raymond lose the race, as was also one Hopper, but he declared that Nelson deserted them and played double. The Referee finally decided that Raymond had won the water stakes ($100,) and that all side bets were off. This decision did not give entire satisfaction, but it was no doubt the best that could be done.

Killed By a Grizzly Bear—Shocking Death.

[From the San Bernardino (Cal.) Guardian, Aug. 22.]

It becomes our painful duty to record the melancholy death, by a grizzly bear, of Simon Bemis which occurred on Friday week, in the mountains in the vicinty of Dunlap's ranche, and within a couple of miles of the place where a brother of the deceased, Parish and Whitesides, were murdered by the Indians in the spring of 1866. It appears that the deceased, in company with two of his brothers, went on the mountain after a load of posts, and while there concluded to take a hunt, promising to return to camp in a short time, but as he did not do so, it was thought he had fallen in company with some of his acquaintances, and remained at one of the camps which at this season of the year are so numerous on the mountains.

Under this belief his brothers returned home, but as he did not make his appearance on Saturday, they became somewhat alarmed as to his detention and concluded to return to the mountains and procure the assistance of the men at work at the saw mill to find him. Accordingly the search was commenced, and small parties went in all directions in search of the missing man. One party found his track, and after following it about four miles came upon the lifeless remains of the deceased in a deep ravine, where he met his untimely end. All the circumstances go to show that he was killed about one hour after parting with his brothers, as he took a direct course from camp to the spot where he was found.

The ravine in which he was killed is very deep, has a small stream of water running down it, and is filled with a heavy growth of willows and brush. With these facts before us it is reasonable to suppose that the unlooked for appearance of old Bruin was so sudden that he was sprung upon without a moment's warning, and dashed violently to the ground, his head striking a rock, which fractured the back part of the skull in a shocking manner. He was badly bitten and torn about the face and neck, and his right arm was bitten and doubled under him as if in the act of drawing his knife. His rifle was found within a feet of the body, the stock badly broken, the triggers set, the gun cocked, and the contents not discharged. The body, when found, was lying in the water, about six feet from the bear's nest, and in a state of mortification. On Monday last the remains were conveyed to town and borne to their last resting-place.

Salt Lake.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

What shall I say of the Salt Lake, that has been unsaid? Our coach, for several miles, ran along the margin, and never in my life have I had a more curious object to study and wonder over. It is twenty miles northwest of the city, but it haunts yon for nearly a hundred miles. So with the city itself. You leave it at sunrise, yet hour after hour it smiles on you from the rear, fading out imperceptibly. The lake has a hue of its own—a rich, lustrous blue, a blue so deep and splendid that the cloudless sky seems colorless when contrasted. Think of this weird, imprisoned sea, only one hundred miles long and thirty-five miles wide, perched four thousand feet above its kindred oceans, fed by several rivers, and yet slowly, very slowly, pining away in its solitude, one third of its waters solid salt, with no living thing in its depths, bordered with bare, penitential mountains, and pierced here and there with wasted rock pinnacles. Cut off from the great Pacific, of which some day it must have been an inlet, it is the very image of desolate captivity, a message from the sea which science has not yet construed, and which confounds the antiquarian. The human body, it is said, floats as lightly as cork in the lake, but we did not test its swimming susceptibilities. The water was too cold, the driver would not wait, and we had a lady passenger.

—The sum spent in 1867, in the four divisions of Central India, for the destruction of wild beasts, amounted to $20,300. This money was expended in the extermination of nearly 8,000 animals, as follows: 902 leopards and panthers, 535 bears, 527 tigers, 475 hyenas and 467 wolves. The reward offered for the destruction of tigers averages about $25 a piece; in the case of man-eaters, the reward is raised to $50.

Our Colored Rulers—Speeches of Negroes in the Georgia Legislature.

The following is from the debate in the Georgia Assembly, which recently decided, that under the State Constitution, made by the intelligent negroes of Georgia, the negro had no legal right to represent the people of the State on the floor of that House:

Mr. Linder (negro) rose and said: "If you, gentlemen, expel us from here, after taking the oaths you have, you poison (perjure, we presume, he meant) yourselves. The pretext for expelling us is that we are colored. I keers not what color I is; I am 'titled to my rights. We is citizens, and we expects to remain so. I am a harnest man. I dare anybody to deny it. The gentleman from Floyd says he's s'perior to a colored man. Who made him so? Did God make him and his prosperity after him s'perior to a black man? No!" He closed by saying he wanted the question settled now; "he did not care for the per diem; if we is to go, let us go." He did not want to "stay here and listen to long Bulcombe speeches; but if you roust us from here we will roust you. I expect to 'bide by your 'cision; I'll leave, but I won't go home till I get ready; I'm a free man, and can do as I please about dat." [So down he sat.]

Mr. Clower (colored) took the stump to "inaugurate some new ideas." "Mr. Speaker, dis is a constitutional question. I never thought I'd ever be a lawyer, but I'm here studin' law in de Legislatur hall. I larns law here. You want to turn us out on de same reason dat you use to turn us out o' de kitchin. Black color is de puttiest color in de world. Why do you war black close? Because, you know gemmen, it is de puttiest color. Talk about color. Didn't you kiss de same Bible what I did when we took de oat? Gemmen, you got to cum up an face de music; you can't dance back'ard. I tink de gemman from Floyd will wifdraw his resolution when I git down here. I'se always been a nigger sharp enough to make a fortune, and you can't fool dis nigger. I don't keer 'bout what your price is here a day to make laws." [Just here a message from the Senate was received in reference to its action on the usury bill. Clower remarked that he had hoped it was a bill to "release de niggers." He proceeded: "I don't keer ef I had not been in de New Nited States but one day; I'se a citizen, and am 'titled to a seat here. Yar better be makin' laws to protect us poor people; de Ku-Kluxes is about to git us already. I ripresent two thousand people here, 'who am de very damsel of de eye.' I done worked in de field and educated all dese white folks' ladies, now claim a seat here to make laws for de education of de colored ladies, and you say I ain't got no right here. Why, gemmen, de idea is obstitute. You come here wid a little ole resolution dat ain't wuff a fly, to try to 'spell us. If you do dat, I'll git my hat an' go for de door, an' tell you I'm gwine away to prepare a way for my people,' in de language of de 'postles. I'll come back agin, s-h-o-r-e. Stop, white folks, and take up dat ting off de table (meaning the resolution) an' fro it away. I'se gwine to talk till you wifdraw it. When I go, I don't want no Dimicrat to take my seat; I want it agin."

Such "intelligence"—we are told by Northern Radicals—we whites of the North must go into Government partnership with—in electing Senators and members of Congress, to make tariff, revenue, warehouse and other laws—for us as well as for themselves! —*N. Y. Express.*

The Scenes of the South Repeated in New England—A Diabolical Outrage by a Negro—He Rapes and Kills a White Lady.

Brookfield, Conn., was the scene of a fearful crime on Friday last. A negro, suspected of being one who had just been let out of jail in Danbury, called at the house of a Mr. Windman, in Brookfield, and finding no one at home but Mrs. Windman, seized her and attempted to violate her person. The house being at some distance from her neighbors it was sometime before her screams for help could be heard. At last a woman heard them and proceeded to the house, where she was met at the door by the demon and struck senseless by a large stone. He then returned to his victim and after a severe struggle, in which he choked her until the blood came from her eyes, ears and nose, he accomplished his hellish purpose and decamped. The woman, having recovered, gave the alarm and very soon a crowd of excited neighbors were gathered and the woods and country searched. The negro was seen, but he managed to escape. Mrs. Wildman, who was *enciente*, lingered for six hours. A reward of $4,000 was offered for the wretch alive, and if he had been captured right away summary punishment would have been meted upon him by the infuriated towns-people.

The Public Debt Statement.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Rad.]

The official September statement of the public debt of the United States, published in our columns yesterday, compared with the exhibit made at the corresponding period of 1867, shows a very heavy increase in the financial burden of the nation. This increase, counting from the first of September of the past year, amounts to $42,830,948, and for the month from the 1st of August to the 1st of September of 1868 foots up a sum of $12,097,813—a ratio of aggregate in our liabilities well calculated to render the people cautious if not alarmed for the future. In the account the Treasury takes credit to the amount of $35,314,000 represented under the head of "Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company," as well as for a sum of over seven millions of dollars paid in gold for the Alaska Territory purchase to Russia. The Pacific Railroad undertaking is, to a very great extent, a national work, and the acquisition of Alaska adds greatly to the extent and value of the national domain; yet, notwithstanding the claim of the official credits obtained in each case, it remains quite clear that the national debt has really been increased by the large volume specified within the year.

The Parisian Velocipedes.

The velocipedes of which we read so much about are thus described: They have but two wheels, one of which immediately succeeds the other in a straight line. A saddle is elevated above them, and stirrups are used, which, by a movement of the feet, create a rapid action of the apparatus, with an effort far less fatiguing to the limbs than walking. The mode of mounting is first to push it, accompanying the action by a movement of the foot in the left stirrup, and then suddenly to spring into the saddle and use both stirrups. Fully a week of practice is required, as the difficulty to the rider of balancing himself is great. A fall, however, is without danger, as his foot is always near the ground, and he has only to disengage it a moment from the stirrup to recover himself. The movement of the instrument is very rapid. It can be propelled at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, and races in Paris by means of it are very frequent. It is three feet high and nearly seven feet long. The cost in Paris ranges from 300 to 700 francs according to finish.

VARIETIES.

—Five hundred ladies on horseback formed part of a Democratic procession lately, at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

—A negro named Sambo Lamar died in Vineville, Georgia, a few days ago, at the age of one hundred and sixteen years.

—The Grand Lodge of the United States Odd Fellows will meet on the 21st at Baltimore

—The Boston city government has authorized the erection of twenty drinking fountains, for man and beast.

—The Hanlon Brothers are exhibiting a velocipede at New York, with an improvemont of their own invention, by which twenty miles an hour can be made.

—Paris uses more than twice as much illuminating gas as ten years ago. It cost the city nearly half a million dollars in gold, to light the streets last year.

—"No card-playing has been or will be allowed in this establishment," is the singular appendix in the advertisement of an undertaker in the western part of Massachusetts.

—The negro proprietor of a dance-house in Cincinnati is trying to make for himself the name of "Wickedest man in Cincinnati." The *Commercial* of that city thinks it is a good advertising dodge.

—The Chicago papers say the Nicolson pavement begins to show serious defects. The blocks become displaced, the planks give way, and every depression retaining water, the process of decay is exceedingly rapid.

—Alfred Guthrie, Supervising Inspector, has made a report in relation to the Morning Star disaster, in which the officers of that ill-fated steamer are exonorated from all blame.

—Governor Baker and Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, will begin their joint debates, September 12, and hold one in each Congressional district. The discussions will occupy three hours and a half each, and will not be completed until October 1.

—In New York it is announced that the Directors of the Park Bank, in establishing regulations for their new safe deposit vaults, have adopted the idea of identifying each lessee of a safe by his own carte-de-visite previously obtained.

—The Detroit Brewers have lately been cheating their customers by fitting pine blocks to the bottom of their beer kegs, making a difference of nearly a gallon per keg. The saloon-keepers have become thoroughly aroused over the discovery, and a full investigation will be made.

—The magnificent ball-room and picture gallery of the Duke of Northumberland, at London, were burned a few days since, and many rare and costly articles destroyed. A Serves China vase, valued at $50,000, the gift of Charles X of France, to a former Duke of Northumberland was among the consumed articles.

—On Sunday as a lady was leaving a Church in Bridgeport, Connecticut, her hoop skirt suddenly gave way, and dropped into the aisle. She stepped out of it, and passed on as if nothing had happened, and called the next day to reclaim the article, which was handed over by the polite sexon.

—An insane man entered the public school room at Rochelle, Illinois, on Monday morning, just after the exercises had been opened and demanded to be recognized as teacher, stating that his name was Professor W. B. V. Howe, that he was a graduate of Cornell College, and had been sent here by President Johnson to take charge of this school for four years.

—The "headless rooster" was placed on exhibition at Lynn, Massachusetts, the other day, but the proprietors of the show were soon arrested because they had no license, and taken to the station house. During their absence the phenomenon was investigated, and the fact disclosed that a false neck had been carefully fastened over the head of a living rooster. The unlucky showmen are now held also to answer to a charge of obtaining money on false pretenses.

—At the review of the National Gaard, the Empress Eugenie wore a pale blue rich silk under a white lace overskirt and mantle in one, a love of a rice straw bonnet, with white lace and an aigretie; a blue and white lace parasol. All the bonnets worn by the wives of the Marshals and Ministers were trimmed with wreaths of flowers so placed on the diadem of the bonnets as to look quite round on the forehead, the larger flowers being on one side.

—The Duke of Ratibor, one of the wealthiest Prussian aristocrats, recently killed his only son. He was showing to the boy how to load a rifle, when he imprudently touched the trigger before his son had stepped aside, and shot him in the breast. The boy died within half an hour. The Duke and his young wife gave vent to their despair, although all their servants and many peasants were present. The Duke tore his hair, and constantly cried that he had murdered his child, and his wife threw herself on the corpse, calling the boy's name, and piteously begging him not to die.

—A correspondent writing from New York says there has recently been introduced into our market a most villainous "brand" of cigars, which are nothing if not poisonous and deadly. They are made of cabbage leaf or some other vegetable plant, having a slight "filling" of poor tobacco, and favored with some kind of poisonous substance. They smoke freely and are pleasant to the taste, but have most pernicious after effect upon the coatings of the stomach and the physical system generally. I hear of several who have suffered severely from the use of them.

—Suit has been brought by the Wester Union Telegraph Company, in the Twelft District Court of California, against the Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company to recover $50,000 damages, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from engaging in the business of transmitting telegraphic dispatches within the boundaries of the State of California. The plaintiffs aver that in 1862 the Legislature of California passed a law giving them the exclusive right to construct telegraph lines upon certain routes within the State, and that the defendants, with the design of injuring the plaintiffs and damaging their property, constructed a line of telegraph in close proximity to the one owned by the plantiffs.

—A judge at Mohacs, in Hungary, was returning to the city, with his jurors, when he noticed a light in a grove which they passed. He alighted from his carriage, and, accompanied by the jurors, entered the grove. On approaching the spot where the light was, he saw a number of beggars seated around a fire. No sooner had they caught sight of him than they hastily jumped on a wagon halting close by, and drove off. When the judge and his companions arrived close to the fire, a horrible spectacle met their eyes. A twelve-year-old boy was lying there, gagged and tied to a board. In the fire lay a red hot iron, with which, the boy said, the beggars intended to burn out his eyes. They had coaxed him away from Stuhlweissenburg, and intended to deprive him of his eyesight, because charitable persons would give more alms to a little blind boy than to the old vagabonds themselves.

VARIETIES.

—The dance hall reform has extended from New York to Boston, and the "parlor dance hall," one of the lowest resorts of crime in the latter city, has been secured for religious meetings on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Mr. Jacob Homan, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, insane at the drowning of her two little girls in May last, poisoned herself and her only remaining child with strychnine last week.

—A submarine telegraph cable, containing three conductors, was successfuliy laid across the Ohio River, on Wednesday, one mile above the Louisville Water-works, for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

—By the freshet in South Jersey, last week, property in Camden county was damaged to the extent of $60,000 in Gloucester, and in Salem over $100,000. The total loss to owners of mill property will not fall short of $300,000.

—Naturalists assert that the leaves of trees are continually in a fluttering motion in order to purify the air by flapping it. And perhaps the continual motion of a woman's tongue is to assist in shaking and jolting the atmosphere for a similar purpose.

—A man who made an exhibition of performing bears in the streets of Quebec was recently complained of and taken before the courts for endangering the lives of citizens. He took his animals into the court and proved to the judge that they were not dangerous, as they happened to be boys disguised in bear skins.

—A man in New Albany has invented a "Union Self-heating Sleigh," which carries a heating apparatus in front, consisting of oil lamps supplied with smokeless burners, which admit the heat to the feet through a perforated sheet of iron, protected by wire gauze. The forward motion of the sleigh causes the air to circulate as it is needed.

—Vienna was lately the scene of a shocking tragedy. A widow of good birth and education, finding herself on the point of being thrown on the street on account of her being in reduced circumstances, poisoned herself and three children. The surviving boy has been humanely adopted by a philanthropical sculptor.

—At one of the military swimming schools, near Stettin, the officer in command would not permit the men to retire before passing a certain time in the water. One of them being unwell clung to the landing and begged to be allowed to get out. The officer replied by pushing him off, whereupon he sunk to rise no more. Such is military discipline in Prussia.

—The Helena (Ark.) *Monitor* says: Some days since a woman by the name of Newlin, living west of Helena, cut the throat of her new-born babe, and then with fiendish deliberation, put it under the floor. Her neighbors discovered it as it lay, and took it up, accusing her of the deed. She made open confession of her guilt; said she had cut the child's throat with a pair of scissors, and that until the third attempt she could not kill it.

—A man forty-five years of age was found lying across a fence about a mile south of Alton, Illinois, on the 7th, dead. It is supposed that he attempted to cross the fence and his foot slipped, throwing him on the fence and knocking him out of breath. The position in which he was placed on the fnce prevented his recovering a perpendicular position, and consequently strangulation ensued, which produced death. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from accident.

—Experiments have recently been made at the camp of Lyons on the bodies of dead horses, with the view of ascertaining the precise character of the wounds produced by conical bullets discharged from the Chassepot muskets. It is said that the aperture made by the projectile at the moment it penetrates the flesh is commonly no larger than an ordinary pea, but that the rotatory movement of the ball revolving on its axis gradually enlarges its circles until it makes a hole into which a person could thrust both fists.

Death of Col. Cameron, the Brother of Senator Simon Cameron—Letter from General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR—The *Times* last week inserted a correspondent's article signed "Hoboken," asserting unqualifiedly, that General Wade Hampton, at the battle of Manassas, in cold blood and maliciously, shot Mr. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War. It seemed so utterly inconsistent with General Hampton's well known character for bravery and honor, that I inclosed him the article, and send you his answer. I am as thorough a Republican as any man can be, but despise, as I trust all our party do, such malignant and unjustifiable attacks upon the honor and integrity of an opponent. J. H. P.

New York, September 5.

"WALHALLA, August 30, 1868.

SIR:—Your letter inclosing an article from the *Times* of the 17th inst., has just reached me, and it is due to you that I should acknowledge the civility you have shown in calling my attention to this attack upon me. I feel such a profound contempt for the *Times*, and other papers of that sort, that I should not have humbled myself to notice the article in question, nor should I do so now, but to respond to your letter. This I do frankly, and I pronounce the statements made by 'Hoboken,' in reference to myself at the battle of Manassas, as utterly false. To be more specific, I assert that I never commanded, at any time, the 'Black Horse Cavalry;' that my command in that fight was a regiment of infantry; that I never shot at Colonel Cameron, and that I never saw him, to my knowledge, while alive or dead. Thanking you for your kindness in sending me the paper, I am very respectfully, yours,

"WADE HAMPTON.

"JOSEPH H. PATTEN, Esq."

Bond Taxation—Views of Mr. Pendleton.

Mr. Pendleton spoke at Norwalk, Ohio, on the 5th, when Mr. Nettleton sent him the following note:

Mr. Pendleton—You complain that the bonds of the general Government are exempt from State and local taxation. As a Republican, I respectfully ask how you propose to have the evil remedied if the Democracy obtain power? Has not the United States Supreme Court, on three separate occasions, decided that a State cannot tax national securities? Have you any remedy except to pay the bonds in greenbacks betore maturity. Yours truly,

A. B. NETTLETON.

When the above reached Mr. Pendleton he had closed his address and another gentleman was speaking. Mr. Pendleton then sent for the writer, and during an interview, says the Sandusky *Register*, he defined his position in substance as follows:

"The usual argument against State taxation of government bonds is that it will not do for the general government to give the several States control over the market value of its securities by admitting their right to tax them like other property. But the practical difficulty in the way of State and local taxation of the bonds is the fact that the general government does not assent to such taxation. Now I would have the general government give this needed assent."

Weekly Post.

The Only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania.

JAS. P. BARR,.....WM. SCHOYER.
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OFFICE: CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
FRANK P. BLAIR,

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
WELLINGTON H. ENT.

CONGRESS—XXIInd DISTRICT,
ANDREW BURTT
(Independent Citizens' Candidate.)
CONGRESS—XXIIIp DISTRICT,
LEWIS Z. MITCHELL.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—ALEX. W. FOSTER.
ASSEMBLY—JOHN ROGERS, CHAS. P. WHISTON, JOSEPH D. LYNCH, E. A. FRETHY, B. A. MCGINTY, W. W. ALEXANDER.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—DAVID D. BRUCE.
ASST. DIST. ATTORNEY—JOHN COYLE.
COUNTY COMPTROLLER—C. W. EYSTER.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—JAS. M'CLEARY.
COUNTY SURVEYOR—SIGISMUND LOWE
DIRECTOR OF POOR—BARNES FORD.

PENDLETON IN PITTSBURGH.

Remember, Democrats, that the Chairman of the State Committee has appointed a Mass meeting in Pittsburgh, for the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Green, Somerset, Washington, Allegheny, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Armstrong, Indiana, Beaver, Cambria, Venango; to be held on Monday October 5th, and that the gifted statesman and eloquent speaker, the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, will address the meeting and discuss the mighty issues to be decided at the pending election. Let all who wish to hear these vital questions elucidated by a master mind, give a day to their country, and be present on that occasion.

EXTRAVAGANCE and pillage marks the sevay of the Radicals in the State and National Legislatures. The swarms of new employees at Harrisburg, the increase of the pay of the members and the rapid rise in the aggregate legislative expenses, have been subjects of common remark. At Washington it is the same. Congressional wastefulness run to an excess scarcely credible. It costs forty-five dollars a head to keep fifty-two members of the Senate supplied with penknives. Thirty seven pairs of scissors and shears are furnished each Senator per annum. Fifty-six reams of paper, and thirty-six thousand envelopes are also annually consumed by each Senator. Kid gloves, lemons, pomade cork-screws, toilet cases, cologne, &c. are also supplied in quantities to suit under the comprehensive head of stationery. Petty thieving and larceny are the right names to apply to such appropriations.

FEW understand the difference between a "carpet-bagger" and a "scalawag." A Mississippi paper gives it in the following manner: The carpet-bagger is a Northern thief, who comes South to plunder every white man who is a gentleman of any property or respectibility, and get all the offices he can. The scalawag is a Southern-born scoundrel, who will do all the carpet-bagger will, and, besides, murder the carpet-bagger for the gutta percha ring his sister gave him when he left home. Nice men these to rule in a Christian country. Radicals all.

A FEW days ago the Hon. R. EMMETT MONAGHAN, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh Pennsylvania District, challenged his Radical opponent, Mr. TOWNSEND, to meet him and discuss the issues of the day, which has been accepted. In this District Prof. BURTT has challenged General NEGLEY over and over again for a like purpose, but the latter is pledged to use his endeavors, if elected, to have the bonds paid in gold, and is consequently afraid to go before the people on that platform.

A FLORIDA correspondont of a Northern paper says: I think the Northern tax payers, who make their living by honest toil, should know that for two months the Government has been distributing free rations to the negroes in this State. In Leon county, where the negroes register about 2,700 votes, some 35,000 rations were issued last month alone. Do you give free rations to the laborers of the North?

WE PRINT TO-DAY the able speech of Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, of Fayette county, delivered in Allegheny City on Monday evening last, which we consider one of the best arguments made in this county since the opening of the campaign. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers as an excellent campaign document and one that should be extensively read and circulated.

Oh! "Have you heard the News From Maine?"

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH,

HOW THEY DO LIE.

THE TRUTH CROPPING OUT.

THE DEMOCRACY ERECT.

A GAIN OF OVER 13,000.

BANGOR, ME., Sept. 16, 1368.

The Republicans of this city, including the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, are greatly discouraged at the result in this State. They had confidently counted on twenty-five thousand majority for Chamberlain. Returns received to-day indicate that it will not exceed 15,000, which is a Democratic gain of nearly 13,000 from 1866—the last test vote in the State.

The Democrats throughout the State are jubilant, it being conceded before the election that any thing less than 20,000 Republican majority would be a Democratic triumph.

For ten days before the election the Radicals freely bet on from twenty to twenty five thousand majority, and large sums of money have changed hands to-day. The Radicals are paying up their bets. In the cities and a few large towns, where the Radicals had absolute control of the polls, they made large gains over last year, but the country towns generally show large Democratic gains. The Radicals have spent half a million of dollars in this election.

MARCELLUS EMORY.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Maine has gone as it was supposed she would go. There is not the slightes significance in the result. She has given about her usual Radical majority. Neither party have cause to rejoice or to be depressed by her vote. As far back as 1856, Maine elected a Republican Governor by 18,000 majority. The Republicans then claimed it as a certain index of the October elections; but it was not, for the Democrats carried Pennsylvania and Indiana by handsome majorities, and in November JAMES BUCHANAN was elected President.

As we have remarked before, they are a peculiar people in New England. They are not recruited by emigrants from Europe. Their population increases but slowly, partly on this account, and partly because of the constant emigration from that quarter to other States. They are comparatively isolated, and political changes are rare. Political revolutions never occur. Massachusetts has never departed from her original faith, and never gave a vote to a Democratic candidate for President. In National policy, all the States have worked together, and have so shaped things as to make all other parts of the Union tributary to them. They first formed a geographical party; they enacted sectional hatred; they refused obedience to the Constitution and taught others to do so; they brought on the civil war and have grown richer by it, whilst the impoverishment and other evils flowing from it, have fallen mainly upon other States.

The disadvantages of following New England have been noted with increasing dislike, and there is a strong disposition in the other States to take care of themselves, and to have a policy of their own, which will not concentrate the wealth and political power of the country so much in the hands of New Englanders. There is assuredly wisdom in this determination, and it is so palpably for the interests of the other States to carry it out, that their citizens cannot fail to see it, nor to pursue it. It is, therefore, highly probable that the reign of New England selfishness is nearly at an end, and that the other States will elect a President, and control the policy of this country in such a way as to equalize the blessings of government by destroying the local monopolies secured by New England craft. The vote of these States cannot, therefore, influence that of the other States, nor be an index of their coming vote.

The only votes which that of Monday can be compared with, are those of previous Presidential and Congressional elections. The following were the Republican majorities in these contests:

1856—Presidential majority	24,774
1856—Presidential "	27,707
1864—Presidential "	21,122
1866—Congressional "	27,690

The average of these is over twenty-five thousand, and any gain on that figure is to be credited to the Democrats. Maine, however, is of very little account; the great preliminary battle that is to determine the contest will be fought in October in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

There is one view which presents good public credit, in a Republican representative government, as a national evil—and but one, namely, where the servants or acting representatives of the people, are corrupt, and disposed to squander the money earned through the labor of the people, and wrung from them by onerous taxation, upon useless or injurious measures, or in fattening political favorites. In the case of honest, prudent representatives, no harm could result from perfect national credit, because they would not use it to the injury of the people. It is difficult to some minds to distinguish between these two sets of circumstances; but there is a vast and radical difference between an administration of our government by corrupt men, and its administration by honest, incorruptible men; and the quickest and best mode of comparing these two things fairly, is by putting out the present Radical Congress and putting honest Democrats in their seats. And if our voters will not attend to this matter now, they must expect to see a continuation of the same extravagance, and the same erronous and unequal taxation, under which the poor man finally pays all, and the rich man none.

The Radical party, if retained in power, may or may not stop at the verge of bankruptcy. They may intend to stop there, and yet by putting that last straw upon the camel's back, they may fail, and bring about popular repudiation. It must, we think, be admitted, if we place any value upon experience, that there is a point beyond which an independent people will not permit themselves to be taxed; and whenever that point is passed, the national credit, and all government paper, loans of every description, whether of gold or paper, will become a dead letter; then there will be neither "letter or spirit" left.

Those who counsel a public course which implies a continuation of the Radical extravagance, under which the people in every section of the Union is oppressed, counsel future repudiation of all national obligations. There can be no question of the *ability* of the American people, of our working men, to carry a bigger national debt on their shoulders than any other people are able to carry—they are doing it now, if we measure it by the taxation—but they must be shown that it is all right and proper, and that the money they pay in *double prices* for everything they buy, goes where it ought to go, and not into wicked Radical schemes for the perpetuation of a vile party.

No body stands up and counsels repudiation, (excepting the Radical clique headed by Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Allegheny county, Pa.,) but Freedman's Bureau's, a large standing army in time of peace, an unnecessarily large navy, and hordes of Radical carpet-baggers fattening on the country's spoils, demanding millions upon millions of the daily earnings of our working men, will sour the people, who see that this course also prevents our Southern brethren from paying any thing like their fare share of the taxation necessary to pay for all these national luxuries. We in the North, are in fact much worse off than if we had taken HORACE GREELEY'S advice and "let the South go." The sort of a *Union*, one third resting on bayonets, which the Radicals are cooking up to be supported with the labor of Northern white men, is not exactly what was bargained for when our soldiers went to battle. Radicalism must be killed and buried before ever there will be a restored Union. Democratic principles alone can restore it.

SINCE THE WAR.

It was on the 9th of April, 1865, that General LEE accepted the terms of surrender proposed by General GRANT. Over three years have elapsed since the Army of Northern Virginia laid down their arms; yet the expenses of the United States Government in that time have averaged over $500,000,000 per annum. In that time sixteen hundred millions have been wrung from the industry of the people to meet not only the necessities of the war and the interest on the public debt, but the extravagant expenditures of men who have squandered the people's money in mad schemes of reconstruction, the maintenance of idle hordes of negroes and of supernumerary army officers, a countless crowd of useless officials, and on their own wanton self-indulgence. Never in an era of peace was so much money raised by taxation amongst a free people, to be so wasted and misapplied.

GOV. OGLESBY, of Illinois, says if FRANK BLAIR is elected, and dares to interfere with the reconstruction acts of Congress, the loyal millions will rise up, and when that devastating war shall arise, it shall never stop, by the Eternal God, until we exterminate them. Let us have peace.

IT may serve the purpose of wit in the *Commercial* man to flippantly compare the convulsion of nature on the South American coast, which suddenly destroyed tens of thousands of human beings with the Maine election, but it is neither apposite nor in good taste.

TENNESSEE TROUBLES.

The Radicals had their own way with Tennessee; they reconstructed it on their most approved plan; they disfranchised fifty thousand white voters and gave the ballot to all the negroes; they placed the State under the absolute control of black barbarians, to whom they compel the submission of the intelligent people. If this were not organizing civil strife—if it were not inviting resistance to government—if it were not laying its foundations upon a volcano, then is resistance not to be looked for from insult, oppression, injustice, and a wanton violation of the laws of nature, common-decency and every sentiment of self-respect. Such has been the result of this mockery of the forms of Republican government. Commotions, turmoil, agitation and violence have reigned in this unhappy community ever since it has been abused and degraded by congressional reconstruction. The entire work was outside of the constitution, and as might have been foreseen, it has not left a particle of constitutional liberty in Tennessee.

Tyrany is exercised there by force; no other law is recognized but force; troops are called for—more troubles are apprehended, and instead of resorting to the rational method of removing grievances, more troops are wanted. Here is the latest news:

NASHVILLE, September 12.—Both bodies of the Legislature continued in session last night until near midnight, and at last effected a compromise by passing the militia bill in a modified form. It is now a law, and authorizes the Governor to call out any force he may deem necessary, governed by the following restrictions. Before any troops can be sent to any county application for such must be made to the Governor by ten unconditional Union men, or three justices of the peace, belonging to said county, based on the allegations that the civil law cannot be enforced without military aid.

Martial law can be proclaimed in any county on the representation of the Judge and Attorney General, Senators and Representatives, and ten good Union men in that county, that organized resistance to the law exists, and that good citizens are not safe in their persons and property. The counties where such militia are quartered are to pay all the expenses incurred. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 11 to 8, and the House by three-fourths majority.

The Governor's proclamation will be issued in a day or two, looking to the organization of the militia, as he has expressed a determination to have a considerable force organized even if not required for immediate service. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction manifested here over the question of withdrawing from the canvass, which is again mooted in Democratic circles. The Legislature will adjourn on Monday.

NOT SO SOON.

The Radical papers are circulating a report to the effect that the Philadelphia *Daily News*, heretofore a JOHNSON paper, has gone over to GRANT. This is another way the Rads. have of keeping up the spirits of their disconsolate followers. We submit the following from the *News* of Saturday last:

If we acknowledge facts too palpable to be disputed, and accept as true all that Radical journals and orators say of the condition of the country, North and South, and of the sentiments of the people, it is not possible to avoid the conclusion that that party is unable to restore tranquility, and consequently prosperity, to the country. If there be any men in their party with brains and courage enough to face the facts and assertions, we would like them to show how they can get the nation out of the trouble in which it is now placed.

And again:

Four years of war under their rule has made us the most heavily-taxed nation of the civilized world, but they propose to make another war.

Know-Nothing Revival in New England.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* testifies that Schuyler Colfax was not only a Know-Nothing in 1854, but he was one of the most bitter and most proscriptive Know-Nothings in the country. The official report of the Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelphia, in June, 1855, puts Colfax second in the list of delegates from Indiana, and in the committee on the platform adopted by that Convention, Colfax's name stands next to that of the chairman, Gibson, of Illinois. The nomination of this anti-Catholic and church-burning candidate for the Vice-Presidency has wonderfully stimulated the revival of Know-Nothingism in New England. The Radical Legislature of New Hampshire and Connecticut have lately passed laws—in violation of the so-called fourteenth amendment—forbidding the *impairing*, as well as denial, of the right of suffrage, under penalty of proportionate loss of representation in Congress—which are expressly designed to throw every obstacle in the way of enfranchising foreign born citizens. The Connecticut Democratic papers notify persons desiring to complete their naturalization to make early application, as "every possible obstruction has been placed in the way of naturalizing by the new Election law of the Legislature, which is contrived on purpose to disfranchise adopted citizens." Rhode Island permits male negroes of the qualified age to vote with no restriction whatever; but no adopted citizen can vote for Presidential electors, or for State or municipal officers, unless he possesses at least $134 worth of unencumbered real estate. In Maine there is a general panic among the foreigners in the factories and mechanical establishments on account of the threats of Radical mill owners and manufacturers to discharge from their employ all who do not vote the Radical ticket. The Radicals thus depend upon force—the force of proscription and persecution—for the success of their ticket even in New England, though there is certainly a consistency in this revival of Know-Nothingism in a party which places a prominent proscriptionist in the second place on its ticket.—*World.*

GRANT'S POLICY.

General Grant may now ponder upon the general outline of the Executive policy that he will enforce with a view of establishing that peace which he proclaims as his motto. —*Pitts. Chronicle.*

Thus writes our neighbor as he well nigh bursts with exultation over the alleged Radical victory in Maine, where the Republicans have gained a loss of nearly ten thousand in their majority since the vote of 1866.

But how can General GRANT do any such thing as is above indicated, when he has publicly assured the country that he has no policy, and that he intends to do just as Congress may order him. According to his own solemn statement, if he were elected, he would be nothing more than the Executive officer of Congress; he would not be the constitutional President. When the people vote for GRANT, they vote for the Radical policy.

WE hope our friends in the western part of the State will assist in giving the eloquent and gifted PENDLETON an enthusiastic welcome as an earnest of the spirit which now animates our people. We believe him to be to-day the most popular man in the United States, and crowd swould naturally gravitate towards him; but we want an organized force. Come with your country wagons, with your banners and boughs, come on horseback or on foot, come as miners and mechanics, and come early on Monday October the 5th.

IT appears from official sources that there are employed in Virginia alone by the Freedmen's Bureau ten agents, thirty-six clerks, and twelve surgeons, whose salaries are as follows: The agents receive $14,400, the clerks $36,874.44, and the surgeons $14,400; total, $65,674.44. This is merely for compensation. In all the Southern States the number of employees is 717, at an annual compensation of $836,459.94.

WE presume the Republican papers don't intend to charge us advertising rates, when they offer our roosters for sale in their editorial columns. We are going to bring them out at an early day, for the benefit of our neighbors who get so dreadfully nervous whenever they see one of them.

A Lady's Tribute to Gov. Seymour

The *Revolution*, Mrs. Cady Stanton's paper, publishes this extract from a letter of a lady in regard to the Presidential nomination:

In private conversation Gov. Seymour is instructive and interesting, and is, if possible, more remarkable for his elegance of manner and graceful courtesy in the drawing room than for his matchless eloquence and magnetic power as a public speaker. Although most captivating in private life, he is in no sense a man of forms or fashion. In his presence the plainest persons are placed at their ease—and feel at once that they are with a kind and good man, Democratic in all his instincts, principles, and purposes. Simple and unostentatious, strictly temperate, he uses neither strong nor spirituous liquors, nor tobacco; of the most refined tastes and elevated morals; it is said of him, by those who have known him from his early youth, that he never was under the influence of strong drink—never known to tell an untruth or utter a profane oath—to indulge in a vulgar story, a coarse anecdote or an obscene jest—nor did he ever violate the proprieties of the Sabbath, or sit at the gambler's table, or cross the threshhold of more fashionable vice. Purity of life is with him a marked characteristic. Educated in the Episcopal church, he has ever remained faithful to its communion, adorning its doctrines by a blameless life and multiplied deeds of charity. Yet free from sectarianism, he has contributed liberally to the erection of every other church and place of public worship in the city of Utica and its vicinity. An active Trustee of Hamilton College (a Presbyterian institution) he has been made by it an LL.D., as well as by a Methodist University in another State. The children of the Orphan Asylum have been guests at his house (which is a house of prayer,) and it was noticeable that, when the news of his nomination for President reached Utica, these children spontaneously turned out in procession, and manifested their joy in many pleasant ways peculiar to the innocency of childhood.

Keep it Before the People.

That since the Radicals have had possession of the State Government, sixty-five millions of dollars have been received at the State Treasury, only four millions of which have been applied to the payment of the State debt.

Keep it before the people that since the Radicals came into possession of the State Government, twenty five millions of dollars were received at the State Treasury, which under the law, should have gone into the Sinking Fund for the payment of the State Debt, and that twenty-one millions of the sum went somewhere else.

Keep it before the people that the Radicals have increased the rate of interest on the State debt from 4½ and 5 to 6 per cent., making the interest $202,000 per annum more than it was under Democratic rule.

Keep it before the people that during the years of Radical ascendancy in the Legislature, the expenses of that body were one million, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars more than the preceding ten years of Democratic ascendancy.

Keep it before the people that the Auditor General's office, under Hartranft, has cost nearly $20,000 more than under his predecessor.

Keep it before the people that the Radical Auditor General, Hartranft, and the Radical State Treasurer, Kemble, paid out to Committees of the Legislature, nearly $10,000, last year, in defiance of the law forbidding the same.

Keep it before the people that General Hartranft, Mr. Kemble, the Radical State Committee, nor a single Radical newspaper, in the State, dares deny these facts.

Keep it before the people that we will forfeit *one thousand dollars* to Auditor General Hartranft, or any other Radical, if, upon a public investigation, before an impartial tribunal, the above statements are found not to be true.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Surratt—Military Commissions.

We see that General Hunter is out protesting against any implication in the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Ay! the winding-sheet of that murdered woman has haunted already more than one of the guilty to a premature grave; and it hovers, ghoul-like and ominously, over the whole field covered by the battalions of the party whose chief men controlled and directed that barbarism?

But Mrs. Surratt was but the victim of "military commissions" which the party in power sustained and would sustain now—*do* sustain now in the South. It is true that the hanging of Mrs. Surratt—because she was a woman, and because no degree of complicity in the crime charged which would have convicted her before any criminal court in Christendom, was proved—it is true that this culmination of the hideousness of "military commissions," first awoke the American people to their enormities. But the people cannot efface from memory the personal lineaments of those who favored and maintained these arbitrary tribunals as substitutes for the processes of justice bequeathed to us by our English ancestors. And if Grant and Colfax, appear on record as aiders and abettors of that engine of monstrous tyranny and diabolism, it is not for the Radical party to expect support on that head; it is not for that party to seek to avoid crimination of its candidates in the base, odius culmination of a *system* which they sustained.

We placed on record the other day an appeal of Schuyler Colfax, "in behalf of the *loyal* people of the State of Indiana" to Mr. Lincoln, dated February 3, 1865, to not commute the sentence of "the military commission" which had sentenced to be hanged Milligan, Bowles and Horsey. But, in addition to this we have it of record, that on the 19th day of September, 1867—as late a date as that—U. S. Grant urged the hanging of one A. C. Lusk, in Louisiana, for the very purpose of showing his approval of "military commissions;" *because*, said he, "it is the first trial for murder by a military commission under the reconstruction acts, and the sentence should be carried into effect." This was signed U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*." If Grant approved the policy as late as February, 1867, he approved it in 1865. The innocence of Lusk, whom President Johnson refused to have hung, even to please Grant, is now not more generally acknowledged than is that of Mrs. Surratt. But the latter, dead, speaketh louder than the former, living.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Alabama Colored Men Moving for Seymour and Blair.

The editor of the Columbus (GA.) *Sun* has been shown a letter from Levi Floyd, vice-president of the colored Seymour and Blair Club of Montgomery, Ala., addressed to Jefferson Holbrook, president of the Seymour and Blair Colored Club of that place, in which a most glowing account of the doings of the colored men of Alabama is given. Levi Floyd writes that everything is going on well. He says the Montgomery Club numbers twenty five hundred members, that the club at Mobile has fifteen hundred members, that one recently organized at Greenville contains eight hundred members, and that he has organized a club at Union Springs with fine prospects of success. The *Sun* calls upon the colored men of Georgia to go to work and emulate the example of their brethern in Alabama. The Savannah *News* says:

"We can speak for the colored men of the First Congressional district. They are at work in good earnest, and will show when the votes are counted in November that they are not behind the colored men of Alabama or any other State in their devotion to the principles of Democracy and the Constitution. Recent events have opened their eyes to the frauds and deceptions that have been practised upon them by vile carpet-baggers and scalawags, who have sought, for their own selfish ends, to array them against their true and tried white friends, and their resentment now is both loud and strong. The cute trick by which a herd of Yankee adventurers and recreant natives inveigled the colored men into their support till they got possession of the offices of the State, and then basely betrayed them—as illustrated in the recent expulsion of the colored representatives in the Legislature—is well understood by the freedmen of Georgia, who are fast coming to the conclusion that they have more to expect from the friendship and good will of honest democrats than from the false promises of unprincipled carpet-baggers and scalawags."

A Deserved Compliment to George H. Pendleton.

The Memphis *Avalanche* truly says: "The Hon. George H. Pendleton has shown transcendent greatness since the nomination of Seymour and Blair. He has nobly lost sight of himself in the great struggle for freedom. He seems to be ubiquitous—here, there, everywhere pleading for the right. He seems to think that his defeat, his wrongs are nothing in comparison with the great destiny of the country. Pendleton has more of the affections of the American people now than he had before the National Democratic Convention. His conduct has been magnanimous, grand and lofty. He speaks almost every day. In his powerful and eloquent addresses, he epitomizes the Democratic creed thus: Fidelity to the Constitution! Fidelity to the Union! Fidelity to the rights of the States! Fidelity to the liberties of the citizen! Fidelity to the principles of government! Fidelity to that policy in matters of finance and taxation, which, by paying the 5-20 bonds in legal tender notes, will lift from the shoulders of labor the burthens which oppress it; and by equality of taxation will make it to reap the just rewards of patient and cheerful industry. That is a platform which all honest men can and will support, and they will support Seymour and Blair as its representatives.

The Democratic Victory in Alton, Ills.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes that paper with the following.

The charter election, which occurred on Tuesday last, for Mayor and general officers, including members for the Common Council, resulted in an overwhelming Democratic victory, every candidate save one on that ticket being elected, and a fair working majority secured in the Board of Aldermen. Heretofore for ten years past, whenever the party lines have been strictly drawn and the full strength brought out on both sides, we have considered ourselves doing well to secure an average majority of seventy-five. But this time, however, Drummond, Democratic nominee for Mayor, beats his radical opponent, Dr. Williams, one hundred and sixty-one votes, and the average majority on the whole ticket will not vary far from two hundred and sixty-five. What makes this triumph the more surprising and significant is the fact that the very largest vote was polled on Tuesday ever produced at a similar election and that in every locality Democrats have gained and Radicals fallen short.

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON,

AT

Allegheny City, Monday Evening Sept. 14th 1868.

MY FRIENDS: We are still in the midst of one of those severe struggles, through which all nations, in the course of their history, seem destined to pass. The contest dire and bitter, carried on for four years by opposing armies upon the field, did not terminate with the surrender of Lee, but was transferred to the halls of legislation and the columns of the daily journals.

The Democratic party maintains that the war actually achieved the object for which it was declared; that in contemplation of law, it restored the Union and the Constitution to the States in which their authority had been displaced. But the Republicans hold that the war is not yet over, and with all the rancor and bitterness of conflict with an armed anemy, they seek to inflict vengence and oppression upon a defenceless people.

The contest which the American people have now to decide is momentous beyond anything in our history. In the choice of a chief magistrate you will express more than a mere personal preference. You will set the seal of your approval upon the party which during eight years has governed for the most part, in defiance of organic law, or you will visit it with your unqualified condemnation, and pronounce in favor of that party, which for nearly seventy years guided the country in peace and prosperity.

I will ask your attention then to a brief review of some points of leading importance which are proper to be regarded in forming your judgment. What is it for which we arraign our adversaries before the bar of public opinion? We charge them with an unjust and unconstitutional, ruinous and vindictive policy in the past, and we condemn the principles which they profess for their guidance in the future. I have always been of those who believed that the war might have been avoided. But whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to its original necessity, the manner of its prosecution demands our scrutiny. We have seen the nation through its representatives, by solemn act declare, at a critical juncture soon after the commencement of the war, that the reduction of the Union were its sole objects, and that as soon as these should be attained the war ought to cease. This just definition of purpose, and distinct limitation of hostile action, at once awoke your sympathies, and you responded to the appeal with numbers, and with an ardor which the world has not seen since the Crusades. But when, to make good the patriotic principles thus announced by Congress, you caused yourselves to be mustered into the military service, did your rulers observe their solemn declarations of the object and limitations of the war? It soon became apparent that the object of the war was not the preservation of the Union, but the emancipation of the slave population of the South. For this, fresh armies were continually conscripted, organized, equipped and sent upon their mission of blood and desolation. For this, your privileges and immunities as citizens, were ruthlessly overridden. You were arrested without warrant, upon the denunciation of sycophants and informers, who are always ready at such time to use the engines of State for the gratification of private vindictiveness. You were thrown into prison, and many of you were actually forgotten, to moulder in oblivion. No *habeas corpus* could deliver you thence, for the hand of that angel of mercy was also paralyzed by the action of your representatives.

In spite of the fact that the common law had declared for ages that "Every man's house is his castle," it is matter of humiliating recollection that your homes were invaded, and they and your persons and papers were subjected to unwarrantable searches and seizures. No Frenchman in the days of the supremacy of the "Mountaine"—no Paraguayan in the days of the Jesuit Dictator, was ever more completely the creature of despotic control, than was the American citizen during the "Reign of Terror" of which I speak. And can you possibly so soon forget these acts of lawlessness and tyranny so recent in the experience of some, and to the memory of all? Can you approve them? If so you can express that approval and invite a repetition of the enormities complained of, by voting to continue in power their authors.

The liberty of the citizen was of such high estimation among the Romans, that the historian Sallust remarks upon it as a thing "which no good man has ever lost but with his life." Where has it ever appeared that the Anglo Saxon has prized it less than the the Roman? The liberties of the American citizen are the richest treasure of time. Brought from the forests of Germany to the British shores, before the Norman Conquest, they have been enriched by centuries of struggles by the sturdy Yeomanry of England—the ancestry of the people of the South as well as our own—against kings and nobles alike.

I beg you to remember that every life and every dollar expended in the war for any other object than that expressed by the Crittenden resolution, was but a sacrifice to the Moloch of fanaticism, and a wrong to the cause of the Union as first proclaimed. The war was undertaken to quell an insurrection in which a portion of the people of certain States were engaged. Its object, as officially and most solemnly attested, was to preserve the States from self destruction, as component parts of the Federal Union. Any other view of the case involves an admission of the reserved right of the State, to declare herself a separate and foreign power at her sovereign pleasure.

Mr. Lincoln was opposed to the violence and vindictiveness of the extreme members of his party, and had a just perception of the situation at the close of the war. He proceeded in the exercise of Executive power to enable the States to resume their old relations to the Federal Government. He recognized their right to representation in the national councils, and invited them to hold elections for the purpose, just as Mr. Secretary Seward, during the progress of the war had declared that the vacant seats of Southern members were always ready for their reception. In pursuance of these views, a proclamation of amnesty and pardon to offenders was issued by Mr. Lincoln. This lasted till, in an evil hour, the President fell by the hand of the assassin. President Johnson succeeded. He sought with an honest heart and a resolute will to carry out the constitutional policy of his predecessor. Not so the Radicals. They trampled down all the previous pledges of Congress, and repudiated from first to last, the whole policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration. They sought to bend Mr. Johnson to assist in putting the new fraud into practical operation. But he pointed sternly to the limitations of power contained in the Constitution, and reminded Congress of the great trust committed to the two departments of government, under the sanction of official oaths. He bid them remember the plan of restoration announced by his predecessor in 1863 and acquiesced in until after his death in 1865. By this plan the disordered States had but to renew practically with the Federal Union, the relations which could never be legally dissolved. He called to mind the then undisputed fact, that all the late insurgents submitted to this view of the subject, and acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitution, to the fullest extent. Though a truth so patent needed no evidence to support it, he substantiated it by an elaborate and careful report of Gen. Grant, based upon personal investigation. But his unapproachable integrity, his calm resolve to perform a public duty in contempt of party, enraged them to such an extent, that they conspired not only his individual ruin, but the degradation of his high office, from its place as an independent department of the Government. Accordingly bills were passed to place the army of public officers appointed by the Executive beyond his power of removal or control—and thus thousands of dishonest officials were left to prey upon the Treasury, without restraint or fear.

The army itself was taken from the commander-in-chief and handed over to a soldier of their own faction. Even the pardoning power was assailed, and all the powers of the Executive office were stricken down, until he had nothing left to oppose their lawless license, but the veto: and the conscientious exercise of this they made the ground of a criminal accusation. For having been instrumental in saving the country from this assault on the person of its chief magistrate, the illustrious names of Trumbull, Fessenden, Grimes, were erased from the rolls of the Republican party. When it became apparent that the Supreme Court was about to make a judgment, pronouncing the reconstruction laws unconstitutional, Congress deprived it of jurisdiction by special enactment, and aimed one blow after another at its independence.

And what was the point of difference. It was the imposition of negro suffrage upon the Southern States regardless of their own wishes, regardless of the constitutional provision guaranteeing to every State a Republican form of government, and of the right of the citizen of every State to determine the qualifications of its own electors. The highest privilege of a freeman is the right of suffrage—the exercise of a choice in the selection of his rulers—the makers and executors of the laws by which he is governed. It is a right never to be surrendered.

When we look at the Constitution of the Federal Government, to see how this State right is affected, we find in the 1st article of that instrument, in the 1st paragraph of the 2d section, a recognition of the right in the States, while the same paragraph requires the qualifications of electors of representatives in the popular branch of Congress, to be just the same and no other, as established by the State for "electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature."

This, and the 4th section of the 4th article guaranteeing to every State in the Union a republican form of government, are direct provisions for the right of the States—great and important barriers to Federal encroachment. The one is the guarantee of the right of the individual citizen, the other of the right of political communities.

I agree with the late Thaddeus Stevens, that the reconstruction laws which have destroyed this right, were enacted in defiance of the Constitution, and I agree with General Blair, that they of right ought and will be, abolished.

The sudden elevation of the black race is the result of a mock philanthrophy. Does it subserve the cause of humanity by striking the manacles from an inferior race and imposing them upon one which has led the civilization of the world. Are American institutions of so little value that they may be dealt with so lightly and entrusted to such keeping? Do you really wish to give them the supremacy over the white people of the South? for they are so distributed that they hold the balance of power,—most of the whites being disfranchised in ten States of the South. Congress has no constitutional power to impose restrictions upon the free members of the Federation. They can derive it only from usurpation. The Constitution found and left the States as to the great mass of their powers, sovereign and independent. The State Governments are the great repositories and conservators of American liberties. It is the States which possessed, and still possess, unless granted away expressly or by necessary implication, the power of regulating the rights of person and property. To the States belong the settlement by law of the domestic relations, husband and wife, parent and child, guardian and ward.

To the State legislatures it appertains to define crimes and their punishment, and to prescribe rules for the transfer and descent of land, and the vast subject of contracts. It is thus seen that the powers of the State governments extend to the most important interests and relations of our lives. It was so while the States were colonies. It was so while they were members of the old confederation; it was so after the adoption of the constitution of '87. It is so now, necessarily; for, having originally belonged to the States, those powers were not required to be surrendered for any purpose of federation, and they never were surrendered. Therefore the preservation of the partition between the Federal and State governments is of the first importance. Let the American people once permit these barriers—which existed originally, and were most carefully guarded by the framers of the Federal charter—to be broken down, and they will have parted with self-government—will have pronounced in favor of consolidation, and will be ready for a master.

The plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress, was revolting to the South, and like all oppressions, required the aid of the army for its enforcement. This created an increased demand upon the Treasury that can be counted only by hundreds of millions. While it is a great wrong upon the people of the South, it is equally dangerous to the interests and future of the North. It is a trite but true maxim, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. If we intend that this great people of thirty-seven States should constitute one nation, we cannot disregard those eternal principles in virtue of which alone unity is practicable. It is not possible that the States should be ruled by force, and at the same time remain attached to the government, republican though it be in name, which thus oppresses them. The people of the Southern States must have precisely the same rights of self-government as those of other States and they will feel the same motives to Union. Till this shall be the case, we need expect nothing from the South but bitterness and discontent. Outbreaks of that proud spirit which belongs to the Caucasian, and which is ever impatient of wrong,

We are never to forget that this is a government founded upon the consent of the people—a Union of freemen for national objects—a confederation of independent States. Otherwise implacable hatred instead of the kindly relations of brotherhood, will keep alive the fires of dissension and strife; and a people which were one in race, language, laws and institutions, by the craft and injustice of man, become permanently divided. How long will this condition of things last? The South may bear with a bad grace, now, an oppression from which she can obtain no means of relief, But what guarantee have we that America is to have perpetual peace with foreign nations? We should remember that the nations like the eagles are always watching for their prey. The South, alienated and exasperated may seek relief in a foreign alliance. The poisoned chalice may thus be commended to our own lips. In such a contingency, what will become of the national credit and the bonded debt? The question of payment in either gold or greenbacks will then be one of useless discussion.

Notwithstanding their many acts of experimental reconstruction in the interests of a party, the Radical majority in Congress found it necessary at the close of the last session to propose a new outrage, surpassing in audacity, if possible, any that has preceded. To make sure of success in the approaching Presidential election, they have passed a law, virtually siezing the electoral colleges to their own use. They exclude the votes of all States not having adopted negro suffrage, and not represented in the last Congress. It matters not that, as in Mississippi and Alabama, the people have rejected the new Constitutions. The military power is called in to enforce their Constitution in Alabama, because it is expected the stringency of the oath will operate as a practical disfranchisement of the whites, and the negro element will then cast the vote of the State. At the same time, the electoral vote is denied to Mississippi, because the oath being less stringent, the white population might determine the contest. Virginia is treated in a similar manner; and Texas is placed under further military restrictions. The vote of no State is to be counted in the electoral college but such as is secure for the Republican ticket. Can you sanction a fraud so monstrous? Are you willing to divide with this mass of negro ignorance and incapacity the high trust of framing laws and imposing taxes?

But, my friends, reconstruction is expensive; and the cost of the Freedmans' bureau and the maintenance of troops in the South, must be met by increased exactions from the people. On the 30th of June 1865, immediately after the surrender of Lee, the National debt was $2,681,734 717 38. On the 1st of September, (1868) the debt was $2,535,614 - 318 03. The revenue collected from June 30th 1865 to June 30th, 1868, was $1,453 616,630 33. Thus was the small sum of $146,120,404 35 of that large amount only applied to the payment of the debt. Whathas become of the balance, $1,307,496 225 98. The most of this large sum has been misappropriated and squandered in the short period of three years.

According to the last Census the property of the British Isles is valued at $36,000,000,000, while that of the United States is valued at only $14,000,000,000. Yet with this vast disparity in the amount of taxables in favor of Great Britain, but $354,000,000 are annually drawn from that people by taxation, though according to Official Statements an average of about $480,000,000 are drawn from ours.

During the eight years of General Jackson's administration, exclusive of the amount paid on the public debt, the whole expenditure was but a fraction over $145,000,000, being only a fraction over 18,000,000 per year. The contrast is almost incredible. We are thus taxed to the last extremity, not that the country may be rid of debt, but that an extravagant and corrupt party may carry out its reckless schemes for the retention of power. In this connection is the consideration of the taxation and payment of the government bonds. The Democratic platform proposes to tax them, just as all other kinds of property are taxed. It proposes to pay them, and all other indebtedness of the country, except where otherwise expressly provided by law, in one and the same currency. The propositions are reasonable and just. The present views of the Democratic party are in harmony with its whole history, and, of course, they do not intend to follow the evil example of Congress, in the passage of the Legal Tender act, substituting paper for gold and silver, destroying the relation of debtor and creditor—destroying legal securities—confiscating the earnings of industry—the investments of widows and orphans, and laying broad and deep the foundation for public as well as private repudiation. The war debt of 1812 was discharged under the administration of General Jackson, and the Mexican war debt under the administration of Franklin Pierce. Under the latter the bonds of the Government advanced to a premium of 25 per cent.

There is nothing so odious as unjust and oppressive taxes, unequally levied, and labor always bears the burden. There is also an eternal antagonism between capital and labor, the former ever seeking, by influence, direct or indirect, to shift its proper burdens upon the latter. This has ever been so, regardless of the forms of government. Republics, as well as monarchies, furnish constant illustrations of its truth. The experiment of a free government on this continent is the great effort to protect the masses. The American Republic is, itself, the most perfectly adapted to the accomplishment of the object, and under the administration of the Democratic party, has always attained it to the farthest degree practicable. It has always been opposed to "governing too much." It has never favored a latitudinarian construction of Federal powers. It has regarded the true nature and objects of the Union, and has sought to administer the powers conferred for its maintenance and preservation, at the smallest cost to the people. A revenue no larger than these objects require, it has always sought to obtain by equality in the distribution of its burdens upon the people. It enforced economy in administration, by confining appropriations within the scope of powers clearly granted, or necessarily implied. On the other hand, you have seen how, by straining the Federal powers, by wresting and distorting them to objects not necessary for the Union, and never contemplated by its framers, the Republican party have been led into the wildest extravagance of expenditure, while the corruption of officials has been such as to beggar all examples in the history of our own or of other nations. They have done this, while, by usurping and absorbing the powers of the State, they have consolidated them in the central government.

But the great duty of the people—that which overshadows all others in importance—is the restoration of the Union, and the preservation of our republican institutions. The irritating and aggressive policy of reconstruction has converted the ten States of the South into so many Irelands or Polish provinces. All this must be changed. Impracticable and fanatical theories of philanthropy and negro equality must be abandoned—military despotism and negro supremacy ignored—the right of trial by jury inflexibly maintained—the *habeas corpus* restored, and the freedom of speech and the press protected against future violence—arbitrary seizures and arrests prevented, and military trials and secret star chamber inquisitions be made to give place to Constitutional tribunals. The wholesale condemnation of large masses of people upon a mere assumption of guilt—without trial, and in violation of constitutional guarantees, must be rebuked by the summary overthrow of the perpetrators. Our commerce must be restored. We must remit to the States the regulation of their own domestic affairs—withdraw all external interference with their system of labor—release their lands and other property from the threat of confiscation by Federal authority, or what is still more dreaded, confiscation by the ruthless taxation of negro governments. We must revive every branch of industry, and stimulate every material interest into renewed life and vigor. The markets of the South will then receive our varied products of agriculture and manufactures. Her great staples, rice, sugar, tobacco and cotton, will again load our ships, feed our mills and enrich our cities. Free and prosperous, her business will absorb our redundant currency—pay the share of the national taxes, and increase our common ability to pay the national debt.

Were the Southern States the provinces of a foreign power, with only imaginary boundaries to divide us, how eagerly the commercial instinct of the North, combining with a natural love of empire, would grasp to acquire a region of such boundless productiveness at almost any cost. To secure her cotton for our mills, free of duty; to give our merchants the handling of her great staples; our ships the carrying of her rich commerce; to acquire the co-operation of eight millions of thrifty and educated people of our own race; to assist in extending the power, and bearing the burdens of a common government, how swift we should be to guarantee to them, not only all the blessings of our own constitutional freedom, but to purchase their acquiescence by many millions of gold! How then are we to measure the guilt of a party, which deliberately hands over the resources of such an empire, already ours, to languish in the chains of military despotism or to perish under the barbarism of savage negroes, as the splendid States of Hayti and St. Domingo have already done.

The standard bearers, who ask of you the opportunity of restoring the government, will be found every way fitted to be entrusted with the high duties to which they aspire. Governor Seymour has all the qualities which fit him for an accomplished and able Executive. I could not add a cubit to his stature or a garland to his fame. General Blair is a man of great integrity of purpose, ability and energy. Descended of Revolutionary parentage; his great grandfather, Christopher Gist, was the first settler of Fayette county, in Western Pennsylvania, and was the friend and companion of Washington. A cluster of Revolutionary events, and incidents of pioneer life, adorn his memory with something of chivalric interest. With Washington he traveled Nemacolin's path in 1753, from the Potomac to this place. He was again with him in his military expedition of 1754, and was with Braddock in 1755.

I do not forget that I address you here in Pennsylvania, the great mineral state, and in Pittsburgh the great manufacturing and distributing point of the country. I rejoice in the impregnable fortress of your wealth and in the magnitude of your industry. You demand a continent for a market. To all your great interests the existence of a stable government is indispensable. You could as readily dispense with the beautiful succession of the seasons, or the beautiful rivers that wash your boundaries and pour their rich commerce into your lap, as with a restored Union and a united people, which have heretofore showered upon you such countless benefits. I remember that your city was once represented in the National Councils by men of great renown—Ross, Baldwin, Forward, Biddle and Wilkins, and that the administration of justice, at an early day was here decorated with the elegant learning of Addison. I would profane the memory of every one of these great men, did I suppose them capable of supporting by their sanction such an Administration of the Government as we have recently seen. By their venerable shades I call upon you to sink party considerations, and aid in the deliverance of your country. The times are full of peril. Under the forms of a Republic we have despotic rule. If we do not rouse ourselves now to correct the evil, we may find that even Republican fo rm has passed from us forever.

WASHINGTON.

Further Particulars of the Late Terrible Earthquake—Gen. Hooker Ordered to Report—Applications for Patents, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Master O. White, of the United States steamer Wateree, arrived this morning, as bearer of dispatches from Admiral Turner, giving the details of the late earthquake on the Pacific coast of South America, most of which has been published. Mr. White left Arica on the 16th of August. The report incloses others from Commander Gillis, of the Wateree, and Captain Doty, of the Fredonia. Commander Gillis reports that his vessel was forced on shore at twenty minutes past seven in the evening. But one of the crew is known to have perished, though several are missing, they having been sent ashore to render assistance and not having returned. The crew of the Wateree remained on board during the day time, but as there is a continual re-occurrence of shocks, and the Peruvian corvette. America, lies broadside, almost directly in front of her, and if another heavy sea should occur the Wateree would be crushed. Precautions are taken to remove the officers and crew on shore for the night. Admiral Turner's report is dated Callao, on board the Powhattan, August 20th. He would sail next day for Arica, and keep on a strong head of steam while there, so as to be able to put to sea at a moment's warning, on the approach of any danger.

Admiral Turner had an interview with the President of the Republic on the 20th inst., and proffered his services to take down provisions, stores and nurses to the extent of the capacity of his ship.

There is not a vestige left of the Fredonia, the last seen of her she was being carried on the Island of Alasanna, where she must have been dashed to pieces on its shores. It would cost more than the original value of the Wateree to extricate her, and the undertaking would probably be useless as the ship is much strained, though the hull is perfect. The bodies of acting master Organ and five of the crew of the Fredonia, have been washed ashore, and Captain Gillis was making arrangements for their burial.

The following only of the officers and crew of the Fredonia remain alive: Captain G. W. Doty, Paymaster W. W. Williams, Post Assistant Surgeon F. L. Dubois, Master-at-arms Charles S. Seville, Quarter Master August Danner.

Captain Doty informs the Navy Department, under date of August 16th, that he thought it best to remain at Arica to look out for the remains of his crew, and give them decent burial.

The Secretary of War has directed Gen. Hooker to repair to New York City, and report for examination before the Retiring Board.

Lieutenant Colonel Duncan and Major Royall, of the Fifth Cavalry, were ordered to proceed to Omaha, and report to General Augur for duty with their regiment.

Capt. Eagan, of the Second Cavalry, is relieved from recruiting service, and ordered to join his regiment.

District Attorney Courtney remains in Washington. He was at the War Department the great portion of the day.

Secretary McCulloch had a lengthy conversation with the President, relative to Internal Revenue matters. Binckley also had an interview with the President.

For the week ending to-day there has been three hundred and ten applications for patents and seventy-one caveats filed. During the same time there were issued two hundred and forty patents.

Representative Schenck left Columbus, Ohio, to-day, for Washington, to consult with Senator Morgan as to the adjourned session of Congress.

ing is, that Solicitor Binckley is altogether out of the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15.—The President directs that General Rousseau, commanding the Department of Louisiana, be assigned to duty according to his Brevet rank of Major General. This takes effect when Rousseau assumes command. The late order assigning Colonel Buchanan to duty according to his Brevet rank of Major General, is revoked, and he is assigned according to Brevet rank of Brigadier General, in order that he may command the District of Louisiana under Rousseau.

Senator Morgan and Representative Schenck had a conference this evening, and the result of it is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15.—The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives were, by a resolution of Congress, directed to adjourn their respective Houses until the third Monday of September, 1868, and on that day, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, they were directed to further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday of December. In accordance with the request of the Republican members of the Fortieth Congress, the undersigned decide and respectfully recommend that there be a full attendance of both Houses of Congress, on Monday, the 21st of September, promptly at 12 o'clock. It is not expected that the general legislative business will be entered into at that time, or that the session need be longer than necessary. To provide for another adjournment, it is important that there should be such a general attendance of the members as will secure the presence of a quorum in each House.

[Signed.] E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman Union Republican Committee.
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Chairman Republican Congressional Committee.

In the course of conversation with these gentlemen they, as have other members, expressed themselves in favor of further adjournment until the 21st of October. They did not, however, think proper to so recommend, believing that this is a subject to be determined upon by Congress itself.

Senator Morgan left for New York to-night, but will return by morning.

General Schenck will remain here three or four days after Monday to attend to business connected with the Union Republican Congressional Committee.

Senator Wade and Speaker Colfax will arrive here on Friday or Saturday.

Senor Garcio, the Peruvian Minister, had an interview with the President to-day, and presented the letter of Knor Batta, newly elected President of Peru, announcing his accession. He spoke of the intimate friendly relations existing between the two nations, and the mutual benefits to be derived therefrom, and the desire of Senor Batta to continue such relations, and his reliance upon the moral aid of this Government in regulating the practical operations of free Government and firmly establishing Republican institutions in the new world. The President in reply expressed satisfaction at the confirmation and sanction of Senor Garcio's mission to this country. He referred appropriately to the great calamity, which had visited Peru, and expressed the universal sympathy with the sufferings caused by the recent earthquake.

LATER FROM MAINE.

Large Vote Polled—Heavy Democratic Gains Over 1866.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]

OFFICE OF THE WORLD,
NEW YORK, September 14.

Returns from Maine so far indicate a larger vote than 1866. In most instances we gain more than the Radicals. If the same proportion holds good throughout the State the Radical majority will be about eighteen thousand, a gain for us of nine thousand over the vote of 1866. MANTON MARBLE.

UNIONTOWN.

A Sickly Radical Meeting—Bright Prospects for the Democracy, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]

UNIONTOWN, September 14.—The Rads. attempted a meeting in the Court House, but the "solls" did not rally well. After ringing the bell four time they gathered about half a house to which Leniman and "old glory be to God," John Covode ranted for an hour or so. They attempted to get up an excitement by reading a dispatch about Maine giving 30,000, but it was no go. The Rads. are scared and we daily chronicle changes. We will increase our vote this fall and give a larger majority than in '64. G.

NASHVILLE.

Proclamation from Brownlow Calling Out the Militia.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NASHVILLE, September 16.—The *Banner* received by telegraph, from Knoxville, today, a proclamation from Governor Brownlow, and issued it in extra form. The proclamation declares that there are armed bands of secret conspirators against the State who have been committing, and still continue to commit, outrages upon defenseless and inoffensive loyal citizens. He recites the act of the Legislature giving him power to call out the militia, and says: "In pursuance of this act, I call upon the good, loyal and patriotic people, white and colored, of every county in the State, to proceed, without delay, and raise companies, of loyal and able bodied men, and report to the same to me at Nashville. Whether any of the companies, white or colored, so organized, will be actually called into the field, will depend entirely upon the conduct of the people themselves in several counties. I earnestly hope there will be no occasion to call out these troops, but that the efforts of all the citizens to preserve and maintain the peace will succeed and thus obviate the necessity of this stern resort. But if, unhappily, better councils do not prevail, and order be not restored and I am compelled to put down armed maraunders by force, I propose to meet them with such numbers and in such manner as the exigency shall demand. Whatever may be the consequences, I will not be deterred from the discharge of my duty her in by threats of violence from rebel speakers or rebel newspapers, nor by any other means of intimidations. The Governor, he adds, prefers that these troops shall be raised in East Tennessee, and therefore does not limit the number of Companies in any county. In reference to the promise of Federal troops to keep peace he says, should the Department Commander be furnished with sufficient force to keep order I will cheerfully co-operate with him, so that State guards may not be called into service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Has the Summer Enfeebled You?

Nine out of every ten to whom this question is addressed, if they answer it candidly, will answer it in the affirmative. Some may reply to it from a sick bed; others, of a stronger constitution and greater powers of endurance, may only experience a slight lassitude as the consequence of the torrid season. But some portion of the vitality of all human beings oozes out of them under the pressure of great and continuous heat, and the sooner the loss is completely repaired, the less susceptible will the system be to the unhealthy influence of the Fall malaria.

The most genial and wholesome tonic that has ever been offered to man—as a means of recruiting his exhausted strength, and fortifying him against the attacks of disease—is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Taken at this season it is a perfect safeguard against intermittent fever, bilious affections, and all the epidemics which follow close upon the expiration of the Summer. It is an invigorant and alterative without any of the drawbacks which attach to mere stimulants, and is the only preparation of the kind which a conscientious physician would feel inclined to prescribe for ladies in delicate health. Nothing can be more pure, more harmless, more certain to restore the vigor of the system permanently and thoroughly, without exciting the pulse or the brain.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the lowest rates, whole sale and retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

Chronic Diseases of the Ear.

In observations and notes taken by Dr. KEYSER, of this city, on the various diseases of the ear, he says that nine out of ten cases could be cured in their incipiency, if application were made to some responsible and competent aural surgeon. The Doctor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known aural surgeon, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the assertion which I made on several former occasions, that if the disease of the ear were as well studied or understood by the generality of practitioners, and as early attended to as those of the eye, it would be found that they were just as much within the pale of scientific treatment. * * Deafness is so common and so distressing an infirmity, and when of long standing so incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the ear."

The Doctor says that nearly all annoying Discharges, Buzzings and Morbid Growth peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had lingered through a score or two of years, can be cured or ameliorated by proper treatment.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M until 3 P. M. d&w

Habitual Costiveness or Constipation.

From this affliction arises many of the ailings of mankind. In our every-day walks of life we hear people complain of Nervous and Sick Headache, Biliousness, Inactivity of the Liver, Piles, Listlessness, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Colic Pains, Want of Sleep at night, and Drowsiness through the day. Generally the cause of all this train of difficulties can be traced to Costiveness or Constipation of the Bowels, and a remedy for this complaint is what is required; but among the multiplicity of cathartic remedies how shall they choose We all know that most cathartics, after thorough action on the bowels, leave them in perhaps a worse constipated state than before the remedy was taken. This, however, is not the case with ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. They act mildly, yet most effectively, on the Liver, causing that organ to throw off the accumulated morbid matter, leaving the stomach and bowels in a perfectly healthy and natural state and not constipated.

Those afflicted in this way would do well, after the treatment above indicated, to have ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS where they could take a dose after each meal; they would aid digestion and strengthen the stomach. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE

Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to buy their SPICES from us, as we have just received a full stock of Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Black Mustard, Race Ginger, Jamaica Ginger, Black, White and Red Pepper.

Sole agent for Comstock's Rational Food for Children and Invalids.

Bermuda Arrow Root.
American Arrow Root.
Hubbard's Prepared Wheat.
Johnston's Specific for Drunkenness—a certain cure.
Sealing Wax, by wholesale and retail.
Cheapest place in the city to buy Sponges of all kinds.
Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded by a careful person, at all hours.

A. TORRENCE,

Corner Fourth and Market Sts.

au26:d&w PITTSBURGH, PA.

KENTUCKY FARM FOR SALE.—A No. 1 Grass, Grain, Stock and Fruit Farm, in Trimble county, Kentucky, four and a half miles from Madison, Indiana; one hundred miles from Cincinnati, and fifty miles from Louisville containing 582 Acres, largest portion level, nearly all under fence, and in cultivation; abundance of never-failing water; good neighborhood; mills, churches, &c., convenient. Improvements, good large Brick House, seven rooms, good Barn, Stables, &c. A choice young Apple Orchard of choice Fruit, containing 60 Acres. The Orchard in five years will be worth more than is asked for the Farm. Price $7,000. Ninety Acres are being put in Wheat. Terms easy. Address

BENJ. MORRIS,
Milton, Trimble county, Ky.

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THE PITTSBURGH

REAL ESTATE REGISTER,

PUBLISHED BY

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

No. 139 Fourth street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

September Issue now ready. Don't fail to get one. Sent free to any address.

THE LAKE DISASTER.

Sinking of the Propeller Hippocampus

Fifteen Survivors Arrive at St. Joseph—Twenty-six Lives Lost—Statement of the Captain.

[From the Chicago Republican of Saturday.]

About six o'clock last evening a dispatch was flashed over the wires bearing the startling and welcome intelligence that a portion of the passengers and crew of the ill-fated propellor Hippocampus had succeeded in reaching shore. The news spread like wildfire, and all over the city there were earnest rejoicings. The most horrible feature of the disaster was in a great measure lifted up and partially driven away. Nothing can be more terrible to contemplate than the sinking ef a vessel in mid-lake or n mid-ocean, with all on board—not one esc aping to tell how the disaster occurred, or the precise moment it happened. Happily this feature of the recent disaster has been removed, and although much more than one-half of her precious freight has found a resting place beneath the blue waters of the lake, still it will be a source of some consolation to the friends of the lost to know how the disaster happened, and what efforts were made by the victims te escape from the horrid fate which overtook them.

Tho following are the telegrams received here:

ST. JOSEPH, September 11.

D. Chapman & Co., Chicago.

Nine of the crew and six passengers of the Hippocampus saved. J. LYFORD.

ST. JOSEPH, September 11.

Wm. Brown, Chicago.

Henry (Captain) Brown is saved, and fourteen others, and twenty-six are lost.

HIRAM BROWN.

CAPTAIN BROWN'S STATEMENT.

I was engaged by Captain Morrison, the regular commander of the propellor Hippocampus, last Monday, to take command of that steamer on her ensuing trip, he being ill. We left Benton Harbor at 10 o'clock in the evening. The sea, running from the southward, was quite heavy, there being a heavy swell on. The wind increasing about 10 o'clock in the morning, the boat began to pitch badly, but no alarm was felt. In about an hour I went to the engineer's room, and finding no water in the hold I went with the wheelsman, Morrison, to the peak, but found none there, and I then remarked to him that we would be obliged to lighten the craft by throwing part of our cargo overboard. I told him to take some of the crew and throw the peaches overboard from the promenade deck. I spoke in tones so loud that the passengers heard it, and rush out on deck in great confusion.

In the meantime, the vessel was settling rapidly, and before any of the freight could be thrown overboard, water had commenced coming in through the after gangway and through the engine-room into the hold.

Within five minutes from that time she had gone on her side and was totally submerged. The passengers had retired, but most of them had come from their berths and run out on the weather side of the cabin.

There was intense terror among them. I told them to help tear away the life boat; but no one started to obey. Not one stirred. They seemed paralyzed with fear.

I was on the pilot-house trying to launch the boat, and ordered the wheelman to put the helm hard a port, and he did so, but to no purpose. I saw nothing could be done to save the vessel, and came down, and started forward. I got within two feet of the hatch, but was unable to reach it. I let myself into the water, and got hold of the mast, and floated along, hand over hand, until I got to the masthead at the crosstrees. I was in fear of being entangled and sucked down with the sinking vessel, and so struck out about ten feet, and got hold of a desk, and kept afloat with that for a while. The vessel then sank, sinking with a suddenness which left no time for preparation. Just then Morrison cried to me to come to him. I done so. I got on his raft, which was one side of the cabin.

The passengers and crew were struggling in the water on every side—all holding to pieces of the vessel. I think the schooner Humboldt was passing a half-mile off at the time, and we hailed her. Those aboard the schooner evidently did not hear our cries for help, and passed on. Soon after myself and Morrison had got on our raft, another raft, with Trumble, Hatch, Riford, and others upon it, came near us. We remained near each other till daylight, when we picked up Fuller, and kept the rafts together by mutually clinging to a pole. About two hours after daylight we thought it best to put the rafts together, and about the same time Bloom and Johnson floated along on another raft, comprising the other side of the cabin. We kept together for an hour or so, and then, the wind and sea increasing, we separated through fear of breaking up, and drifted apart. Our raft being the largest, drifted farthest, so that we were saparated a considerable distance. We remained so all day.

About ten o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday we saw a vessel to leaward, and made signals. The sail was too far off to see our signals of distress, and did not notice them.

Next morning, the wind and sea having subsided, we saw a vessel's lights, and hailed her, but she failed to hear us. As she stood away from us, we were terribly disheartened. About four o'clock on Wednesday morning, we discovered another light and hailed it. We thought we were heard and kept on hallooing until she at length came to us. Her Captain, T. J. Johnson, was from Chicago, and bound for Saugatuck. He sent out a boat and took us on board. We then learned that she had picked up Robinson, who had with him a dead white boy, who had probably been killed in the wreck. The latter was left on the raft, as the vessel was in haste to come to our eescue.

The schooner cruised about, looking for others who had been in company with us, and after cruising an hour

THE LIFE BOAT

of the Hippocampus was discovered bottom up, and taken on board.

Another object was noticed half a mile away, which proved to be the second pilot-house, to which was lashed Batley, whom we took on board.

We cruised about still longer, but failed in finding anything, and, about nine o'clock, started for Sangatuck, where we arrived at six o'clock on Friday morning.

There Capt. W. B. Newton placed a tug at our disposal, and brought us to St. Joseph, where we arrived at two o'clock P. M.

[For the Post.]

Reason Enough.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The solitary straight-out from the Democratic party, has given his reasons for submitting to Radical immersion. "Grant," he says, "will be elected."

Exactly! He no doubt believes *that*—and that is reason enough, although he could offer a hundred more.

Yes, "Grant will be elected," and "d—n it, a fellow must live you know.". That is the argument. HIGH-HO!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE PILLS,

The Best Pill Before the Public

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27, 1865.

I have used Wilson's Pills several years in my family. In my opinion they are *decidedly* the best Pill for general use that has ever been presented to the public. D. H. HAZEN, Attorney at Law.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 76 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERYSIPELAS,

Or St. Anthony's Fire, can be most effectually eradicated by the use of ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER in conjunction with Roback Blood Pills. Sold by all druggists.

UNPRINCIPLED

Dealers often recommend other Bitters because they have not Roback's. We desire to caution the afflicted against purchasing any o them; buy ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTER and none other, if you would combat disea successfully. Sold by all druggists.

A REMARKABLE FACT

That not a single instance has come to the knowledge of the proprietors of the failure of ROBACK'S MEDICINES to give entire satisfaction in the hundreds of thousads of cases in which they have been used; this is worthy of remark and undeniable evidence of their intrinsic merits. Sold by all druggists.

PREPARE FOR WAR!!

"In time of peace prepare for war," is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know when the exact moment that that fell destroyer, *disease*, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared, have the ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER at hand, and combat disease successfully. Sold by all druggists.

OPTHALMIA,

Or Inflammation of the Eyes, not unfrequently arises from a disordered state of the Stomach; a few doses of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS will, in most cases, effect a cure by removing the cause. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED,

All persons troubled with Costiveness, or Constipation of the Bowels, to buy ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS; they contain no mercury, are purely vegetable and work like a charm; can be taken with safety by persons of all ages, and all conditions of life. Sold by all druggists.

LOUD

Is the praise in the mouths of everybody in favor of ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS BLOOD PILLS and BLOOD PURIFIER Sold by all druggists.

Diseases of the Skin,

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases, or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PILLS. Sold by all druggists.

WHO SELLS THEM?

The Agents for the sale of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, STOMACH BITTERS and BLOOD PURIFIER are all druggists every where. U. S. Proprietary Medicine Co., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
jel9:e

BATES & BELL

Invite attention to their

NEW STOCK

OF

POPULAR GOODS,

AT LOW PRICES.

21

FIFTH AVENUE.

se9:eod

SHOT! SHOT! SHOT!

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT of New York PATENT SHOT, in 25 and 5 pound bags, assorted Nos., from 3 B to No. 10. For sale by

JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.
jy30:M&T

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It and by the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, SAMUEL B CLULEY, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 13th DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five All persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2 That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, he shall for each offence be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labeled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by the said 13th section of the Act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person, (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of any election in this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the Act of April 10th, 1840, it is provided, that the aforesaid 13th section of the Act of July 2d 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said Ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said Ward.

The electors of the Sixth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street in said Ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the House of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said Ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Twelfth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said Ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hollow School House, on Mill street, in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Beitler's School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Spring street and Puckety road in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House of said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto and Shannapin streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House, on Sandusky street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mrs. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Fayette streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Allegheny, to meet at the Public School House on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, to meet at the School House No. 4 in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport, to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and the Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth, to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley, to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough, to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue, to meet at the store of Henry Williams, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of John Sommerville, in said township.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Public School House on the farm of David Shaw, near the white house formerly occupied by Thomas Neal—now by William A. Shaw.

By order of Court the township of Elizabeth having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 2: Beginning at a black oak tree on the bank of the Youghiogheny river, on the line dividing lands of William Douglass and J. K. Graham; thence north eighty-four (84) degrees, west thirty-three and one-half (33½) perches to a post; thence north forty-six (46) degrees, west seventy-five (75) perches to a post at the public road leading from Greenoak to Elizabeth borough; thence north sixty and three-fourths (60¾) degrees, west fifty-six (56) perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight and three-fourths (88¾) degrees, west thirty-two and six-tenths (32 6-10) perches to a post; thence north eight (8) degrees, west sixty-nine (69) perches to a point; thence south seventy and three-fourths (70¾) degrees, west four (4) perches to a post; thence seventeen (17) degrees west one hundred and eighty-two (182) perches to the Youghiogheny river; and thence by the said river to the place of beginning—to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak, in said township.

And the remainder of said Township of Elizabeth not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precinct No. 1, the electors to meet at the house of Daniel Sarver, in the borough of Elizabeth.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at the house of Michael Snee, formerly occupied by John King in said township.

The electors of Mifflin Township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. H. Neil in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair Township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Lower St. Clair Township to meet at the house lately kept by F. Heller, at the junction of the Birmingham and Coal Hill roads, in said township.

The electors of Chartiers Township to meet at the house of Wm. Obey, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike.

And by order of the Court, the Township of Robinson having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as Precinct No. 1, commencing on Chartiers creek, on the Eastern side of said township, at the mouth of a run on the Thornburg farm; thence up said run to its intersection with the Baldwin or Noblestown road near School House No. 1; thence along said Noblestown or Baldwin road, near School House No. 1; then along said road to its intersection with Campbell's Run; thence up said run and by the South fork thereof to the cross-cut road at or near the old saw mill on the Mitchell farm; thence Southwardly along said road to its intersection of the Baldwin or Noblestown road; thence along said road to intersection with Lorraine run on the Lorraine farm; thence Southwardly along said run to Robinson run; thence down along said Robinson's run to Chartiers creek, thence down said creek to the place of beginning—to meet at the public house of Ely Wicoff.

And the remainder of said Township of Robinson not described in the said above boundaries to be known as Precint No. 2; the electors to meet at the house of Sarah McFarland, formerly Audley McFarland.

The electors of Findley Township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon Township to meet at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Ohio Township to meet at Duff's Mills in said township.

The electors of Franklin Township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshal Township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Reserve Township to meet at the house of Rudolph Luddie, on Troy Hill in said township.

And by the order of the Court, the township of Baldwin having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds, to be known as precinct No. 1: Beginning at the mouth of Street's run, on the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the centre of Beck's run, on line of Lower St. Clair township; thence south along said line to Noble's old saw mill, on the mouth of Willet's run; thence east the meanderings of said run to Street's run; thence north along said run to the place of beginning, including the farms of Laferty and Brindle, and the tenement houses belonging to Haberman & Co.'s Coal Works, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Busseyville.

And the remainder of said township of Baldwin not described in the said above boundaries, to be known as precinct No. 2, the electors to meet at the Public School House in said precinct in said township.

The electors of McClure township to meet at the school house, near the House of Refuge, on Woods' Run in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Bover in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Rodgers' Mill, in said township.

The electors of Ross township to meet at the Five Mile House, formerly kept by Leon Mammaux, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plankroad, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at the house of James Trimble in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at the School House No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Neville township to meet at School House No. 1 (thereafter to be called Chaplin.)

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Samuel Ritchie, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Alex. Turner, in said township.

The qualified voters of that part of Indiana township, in Allegheny county, residing within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Allegheny river, at the upper line on the farm of John Cable, and running a Northerly course between the farms of said Cable and John Boyd to the Northeast corner of Cable's farm—thence running a Westerly course to the Shaler township line, in such a manner as to embrace all the farms or lots situated in Cunningham's district, and known as the river tracts, within said boundaries, shall hereafter vote at the general election in the borough of Sharpsburg, at the election poll of said borough.

The electors of Shaler township to meet at John Shaw's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House, in Shousetown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of William Peters, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles, in said township.

And by order of the Court the township of Scott having been divided into two election districts, the electors residing within the following described bounds to be known as precinct No. 1: Lying west of the Washington turnpike road from its point of intersection with the northern line of said township to its point of intersection with Chartiers creek, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Mansfield.

And all that other portion of said township lying east of the Washington turnpike, to be known as Precinct No. 2, the electors thereof to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House, of Bakerstown.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will by ballot vote for:

One person for Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney of Allegheny county.

One person for Assistant District Attorney of Allegheny county.

One person for Controller of Allegheny county.

One person for State Senate of Pennsylvania.

Six persons for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county.

One person for Surveyor of Allegheny county.

And the citizens of the several boroughs and townships will elect one person for Director of the Poor of Allegheny county.

And the electors aforesaid, residing north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and comprising, with Butler and Armstrong counties, the Twenty-Taird Congressional District, will elect one person to represent said district in the Congress of the United States.

And the electors aforesaid, not residing in the above district, will elect one person to represent the Twenty-Second District in the Congress of the United States.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of September, 1868.

SAMUEL B. CLULEY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, September 11th, 1868.

THE GREA ENTGLISH REMEDY

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills,

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is particularly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain anything hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the name of JOB MOSES on the package—purchase none without it—all others are base and worthless imitations.

N. B. One dollar, with fifteen cents for postage, enclosed to the sole proprietor, JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the GENUINE, containing fifty pills, by return mail, securely sealed from all observation.

Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING, Market street. no

TO THE AFFLICTED.—ALL DISEASES for which those of either sex distrust or decline to apply to their regular physician, may be cured by calling at my office, or sending full particulars by mail. Being familiar with the scientific use of all means of investigation and cure of disease, I guarantee to each patient careful consideration and skillful application of the necessary remedies to effect a speedy and permanent cure. The strictest confidence observed in all bases.

J. BRYAN, M. D., Consulting Physician, mar10:2tawtk w 186 Broadway, N. Y.

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DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, in Back Room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had large experience in a practice of over thirty years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder, and Kidney General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment. su26:eod&w

PHILOSOPHY OF MARIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; Marriage philosophically considered, &c. These lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SEC. New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 818 Broadway, New York. fe20:eod:ly

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks. Success guaranteed. DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, give way at once to this wonderful medicine, if taken regularly according to the directions. Failure is impossible. Sold in bottles at $3, or four quantities in one for $9. To be had only of the sole appointed agent in America, H. GERITZEN, 205 Second Avenue, New York. fe20:eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

20 DAYS' SALE.

Entire Stock of an

EASTERN BANKRUPT

SHOE HOUSE,

BOUGHT AT SHERIFF'S SALE,

Retailing at 10 per ct. advance.

SMITHSON'S

AUCTION ROOMS

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DRY GOODS HOUSE,

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FIFTH STREET.

Also, the entire balance of Stock of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youth's and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Private Sale,

DAY AND EVENING,

AT ABSOLUTE COST.

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SAMARITAN'S GIFT!—THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.—Yes! A positive cure for all diseases arising from Youthful Indiscretion. Contains no mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten Pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Sent by mail. Price—male packages, $2, female, $3.

LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES.

As this complaint is very common with delicate females, we cannot avoid calling their attention to the use of the Samaritan's Gift, and we assure them that by following the directions which are on each package, you will soon get rid of that most troublesome disease, and become robust and hearty.

Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

and remedy for

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, TETTERS SPOTS, SCALES, BOILS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SYPHILIS, &c.

SCROFULA.—This foul taint or corruption, which lurks in the system, may be known from its peculiar effects, as tuberculous consumption, ulceration of the liver, stomach and kidneys; eruptions and eruptive diseases of the skin, pimples, blotches, boils, tumors, tetter and salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, ulcers and sores; pain in the bones, side and head; female weaknesses, whites, ulcerated uterus, and general debility. These being only some of the most prominent symptoms of Scrofula, yet we hope they will suffice to show the necessity of the timely use of a remedy that will eradicate the disease from the system.

Mild cases soon yield. Six bottles will cure the worst cases. Price $1,25 per bottle.

For sale by Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and by Druggists generally.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia. fe21:M WS:1ydaw

COOK STOVES

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO'S.

TRIUMPH

For Bituminous Coal.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Market.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS,
FENDERS,

SPEECH OF GENERAL COULTER OF WESTMORELAND.

The Greensburg *Republican and Democrat* contains a full abstract of a speech of fighting DICK COULTER, on the issues of the day. He declares in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and states of his own knowledge, that STANTON is responsible for the horrors of Andersonville prison. Mr. COULTER now acts with the Democracy for the first time.

General COULTER said:

I need not apologize to you for appearing to-day to attempt to make a speech to you. You all know me, and know that it is a long time since I made a political speech. The last speech I made in this Valley was more than twelve years ago, and since that time there have been many and great changes in our country, civilly and politically. The issues which were before the people then, and agitated the public mind, have all been settled and diposed of, and are no longer discussed. Slavery, it is true, you hear of now as you heard of it then, and the new relation which the African race bears in our population, attracts the attention and interest of the public mind, and many great and important questions arising out of slavery, and the slave now free, remain for us to settle. Slavery was discussed—but slavery has been abolished and all the slaves are free. There can be no more forever—any involuntary servitude, except for crime, under this government so long as it shall have existence. It is charged upon the Democratic party and made use of as an argument against it by its opponents that it seeks to restore slavery, and that upon its restoration to power, it will again by legislative enactments, and in the exercise of the powers and functions of government, re-open the traffic in slaves, place the freedmen back in their bondage, and restore again to the Southern planter, his land and his niggers—that the old order of things as they existed prior to the Rebellion will be re-established, and that we shall go back, instead of forward in our progress as a people. But such can never be; and such an argument, if it can be called an argument, is the sheerest nonsense. Neither the Democratic party, nor any other party will ever attempt it—and if it should attempt it and succeed, it will do what never yet has been done in any other government on the face of the earth, since the world was created. Russia will never return her people to their former serfdom, and no nation however monarchical, or even despotic may be their form of government will ever again re-enslave their people after once having freed them; it would belie history, and would stand alone unparalleled in the political annals of the world.

The agitation of the slavery question, and the election of Lincoln brought on the Rebellion. In the campaign of '60, a hue and cry was made against Lincoln, and it was then threatened that if he was elected, war would ensue and that the Union would be dissolved. I voted for Lincoln, and was willing to take my share of the war, and did take it, for the purpose of settling the question, if it could be settled no other way. He was elected and war came, and during its progress the same causes that elected him in '60, required that he should be re-elected in 1864—the questions had not been settled, and what has been agitated in the canvass and fought for at the ballot-box was renewed on many a battle-field, and the struggle went on.

The Rebellion at length was settled by military power, and it closed virtually and forever on the 9th April, 1865, and what was done at Appomattox was well done—armed resistance to the United States Government was over, and over effectually. Vast armies that had been massed for the conflict, disappeared as if by magic from the field, and soon not a trace of the bloody conflict remained, and among you there was nothing left of the war, not a trace of the fight save here and there a crippled soldier or a half-worn blue jacket. There was no lingering skirmishing, no scattering conflicts, there were no bands of guerillas organized to carry on a predatory war for plunder and revenge—there was not a man left to oppose the flag or the administration of the government, all was submission and obedience. But our country was left in an anomalous condition, and a state of affairs existed at once new, unhappy and deplorable. One half of it that had been the theatre of action had been desolated, well nigh depopulated, without means, and without any internal system, of civil government. The South, once happy and prosperous, was a desolated waste, and the governments of the States, had been destroyed in the struggle and there was no law and no administration of government. President Lincoln seeing the condition of affairs, had previously, in 1862, sought to remedy matters and introduced the system of military governments, and for a while everything appeared to work for the better; system began to grow out of chaos, and order out of disorder. Under the millitary power thus established the people settled down, and began to resume their former position as States in the Union, under the Federal compact as before the war. New governments were organized, officers elected, and all the machinery of State Government was put in operation. Thus re-organized, they were reocognized by the Judiciary, by the Executive, and by Congress. Virginia was organized and recognized, and so were other States; and the prospect was bright that all again would be right and there would be harmony and peace.

What had been done at Appomattox, I said, had been well done; but it was not allowed to remain so. There was a new phase, and the men who came as representatives from some of these new States held somewhat different views from the Radical Yankees—they had not adopted the Text Books of the Northern Schools of New England politicians, but thought for themselves. Here threatened a danger to be deplored and watched and avoided as the chances were that under this new order of things, the power of the party that held the government must give way, and a new and different set of men hold the reins of government. The Republican party then changed its ground, and adopted a new system of political tactics. Although these new States had submitted to, and were recognized by the General Government—although they had laid down their arms—and although Congress had previously recognized in '62, in the Apportionment Bill the right of representation—and although they had been courted and begged to come back into the Union, yet as it was feared that they would not chime in with the corruption and recklessness of the party in power and its more corrupt and reckless leaders, they must now be denied representation and now States should not be States. President Johnson and the Republican party differed, and a new revolution has been inaugurated.

I do not say that Alexander H. Stephens, who was a rebel second only to Jefferson Davis himself, should be admitted as the representative of his State. He may not be fit to sit in the United States Senate, but is this any reason why Georgia should not be represented, or her people be heard in the councils of the nation. The people of Georgia and her legislature are the judges of whom they will send; if they choose to send such men it is their own lookout, they take the responsibility and we must see that they do no harm, and ours is the responsibility that no mischief ensues. Former precedents in the history of the administration of our government do not warrant such disfranchisement of a State. Senator Bright, of Indiana, was expelled from the Senate for disloyalty, because he wrote a letter of recommendation for a friend to Jefferson Davis; but it was never dreamed of that Indiana should be unrepresented, nor was she. The United States Senate never dared deny her her right of representation, and Indiana sent back a loyal man. Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, was not admitted to his seat in the Senate, but was New Jersey allowed to go unrepresented? It was not long until Frelinghuysen took his place. I say then, that if the men sent by the South do not exactly come to our standard of loyalty it is no ground for disfranchisement of their State governments.

A new issue now presents itself in this country, one of importance to the people North and South, to white and black,—an issue that must be met, and discussed, and settled. It is new in its political aspect, and important in the relation it bears in the selection of public officers, and in the administration of our public affairs. In former years, and days gone by, I opposed the doctrine of universal suffrage and indiscriminate voting. I claimed for the American born who understood our language and the principles of our institutions, the exclusive right to choose our own rulers, and the sole exercise of the inestimable right of suffrage. It was then argued that the foreigner should not be allowed to vote,—that they had not the qualifications to do so, and it was ruinous policy on our part to allow them to do so—that it was the source of fraud, rendering our elections but a farce and our politicians corrupt. I then tried to prove this, and now I am not by any means prepared to take back all then said with regard to ignorant voters, and most especially when the doctrine comes to be applied to the negro. Americanism had its origin in the success of the Democratic party in getting all the foreign voters, and thus defeating the old Whig party, who in order to retain their prestige, started the opposition to the foreigner, advanced the doctrine of more stringent naturalization laws, and set the ball in motion. The movement became popular, and a strong party soon sprang into existence, and became a power in the land. But it served its purpose, and in the shiftings and changings of political affairs became extinct—it went under—the Dutch in the main, with their lager beer, went over to the Republicans, and the Irish naturally to oppose the nigger. But I put it to any Republican that hears me to-day, and who once voted a Know Nothing ticket, to say how he is going to make a better of it by allowing the negro to vote. He then opposed the Dutch and Irish on account of their ignorance and want of political affinity; will he say that the man who scarce three years ago was a slave, shall be his political equal now?—will he say that the man who don't know his own name, that cannot tell how old he is, whether he is married or single, shall have the right to vote? Will he say that the low, miserable and degraded class of beings, uneducated and untaught, ruder and lower than the Mexican Indian, shall be the one to save the country? Are they the kind of people to whom could be entrusted the selection of the rulers of this great nation? And with what strange inconsistency does the Republican party insist upon allowing these people to vote on the one hand, and on the other not allow the free negro of the North, who is to some extent educated and better qualified in each and every respect. We profess to be a Union, founded upon free suffrage, yet how do matters stand in relation to free suffrage in the South? The white man is ignored under the reconstruction of the Republicans, and the nigger only allowed to vote. Will the people submit to this degradation? Will they submit to the imposition of taxes, and the payment of revenue for the support of a government, and yet have no voice in its administration? The white men of the South were wealthy,—they are intelligent,—they were brave, and could fight, and did fight, and fought well, as many whom I see here can testify. But they were whipped, and they ought to have been whipped, and should be whipped again if they rebel. But now that they have submitted, why deprive them of their rights as men? Submission does not mean proscription. Even France, in her most despotic days, never made such proscription as the Republican party now proposes to do in the South. Why should the Southern negroes be allowed to vote? What claims have they to superior merit? They aided and assisted in the rebellion, and they built the vast earthworks for the defence of Richmond and Petersburg, the taking of which caused the shedding of the blood of many a white man, and the death of many a true hearted man. But it is not the white men of the South, according to Republican programme, who are to govern the South,—it is the New England carpet-bagger, manipulating the nigger, who is to hold office, and rule the rebels. They make officers of those that please them, and of those only who will subserve their own purposes. Arkansas has two Senators,—one comes from Wisconsin, and one from Minnesota. South Carolina has a Governor from the army, and so in other of the reconstructed States. They pick up a fellow from any where and make a Senator or a Congressman or a Judge of him no matter what his State. We become accustomed to this state of affairs and laugh at it, and it sounds like a good joke on the rebels, but let me tell you it will make trouble in the future; it is but the entering wedge for similar operations here at home, and you yourselves may some day feel its effects. I say here that could this state of things have been forseen in 1864, when the men of the regiments whose term was about to expire, were asked to enlist for another period of three years to stand by the government a while longer,—could it then have been known that such governments would be established, that such poor helpless wretches as we had turned into Washington from Culpepper, along the Manasas road, and Orange Court House, should be allowed to vote, and white men be decried, not a veteran would have taken the oath of reenlistment. Bounties and furloughs would have been rejected, and all along the Rapidan would regiments and divisions of men have turned their backs upon the enemy, and marched away from the conflict. The long lines of true men, who raised their hands on high in renewed obligation, would have turned their faces homeward and abandoned in disgust the bloody struggle which was to have for the fruits of victory such wrong and such injustice. I speak now what I know; and I see men around me now who know it as well as I do, and who will tell you the same thing.

General Grant now stands on the Republican platform as the exponent of the Republican party, and against him I have nothing to say. I served under him too long to speak with disrespect of him now. He was successful, and that, in these days, is the test of merit. He may have committed errors, but it is too late to go over the ground now to point them out. I honor him as a soldier, and deem him highly fit for the position he now occupies. But he has been nominated, not because he was the choice of the leaders of the Rhpublican party, but because he was the best man to fall back on. The leaders did not want him, but they thought that you, the people, wanted him, and through him they would gain your votes. They are afraid of him, and he is stuck up as a mere puppet and for the purpose of blinding the issue. I have no objections to Grant, but I believe if he is elected, Washburne would in fact be President, with Colfax as an alternate,—Grant would be but a President by brevet, with the honor and the emolument, and should he dare thwart their plans, at once meet Johnson's fate, and be straightway impeached and thrown overboard. He has been used as the tool of men who have ruined you—*ruined* I say, or why with an income of five hundred millions yearly, during three years of peace, should you be burdened with a debt increased two hundred and thirty millions more. And here lays the secret of their desperate and unscrupulous efforts to carry the election—they have squandered too much money for which they cannot account—they have committed acts for which they dare not account—they cannot afford to go out of power, and to give an account of their stewardship. The private records of the War Office have been destroyed. Stanton, who is a vagabond, a villain, and a murderer,—who is responsible for the horrors, and suffering, and death of Andersonville,—dared not leave behind for investigation the black record of his misdeeds; his life would have been in danger should they ever come to light.

But the Republicans say that if Grant is not elected, there will be another war, and another rebellion. But now who is there to rebel? Who is there to make and carry on a war? Is it the Democrats here North? Why should they rebel? They will have elected their man, and they will be satisfied and will want no war. Is it the men at the South who rebelled before who will do it? I think not. They will be the last men ever to rebel against this or any other government—they have had enough of it, and there is not a man there who will shoulder a musket in any such quarrel.

I saw the feeling and disposition of the Southern army at Appomattox Court House during the four hours of truce, and while each enemy lay in sight of each other, with pickets thrown out, awaiting the result of the negotiations, the officers and men of both armies mingled with each other and interchanged sentiments and feelings. I rode through the rebel lines and among them. They were whipped, and badly whipped. They acknowledged it. They were worse than whipped; they were starved, and starvation soon subdues an enemy. I saw the feeling of submission that was exhibited there—the same feeling that has prompted obedience since—that has kept down guerilla bands, and caused the order there has been there since. We divided our rations with them; my own commissary fed them, and the very men who but an hour before had been training artillery for a deadly struggle, shared all they had with their conquered enemy; and did it, too, with a manliness and good feeling that would have made the men blush with shame, who since then, have tried to re-agitate the questions there settled, and who always found it cheaper to talk than fight—and not half so dangerous. The man who talks about a revolution with guns is a fool or a knave—there can be no rebellion there while the memory of the last one remains. Who, then, is there to rebel, if neither the Democrats nor the South? The South rebelled because they were defeated, and could not succeed in their plans. There is none to inaugurate rebellion and war except those same "truly loyal" men who now talk about war. Nobody but this same valiant Republican party to raise a rebellion to satisfy their thirst for revenge at their disappointment and loss of power, and to cover up the traces of their misdeeds. It will be with them, and them alone, to introduce a strife which will be fiercer and bloodier than the last.

The election of Seymour and Blair will be of immense benefit to the country, they will come to the administration of public affairs endorsed by the people—their election will check usurpation, prodigality and waste. Their election will afford a chance for the investigation of what has become of all this money—of all these thousands of millions of dollars. The Democrats do not fear it, for they have not had their fingers in the pie for the last eight years, and their skirts are clean. But somebody has been stealing, and stealing a good deal, and the people want to know who it was, and the search that will be made hereafter in that direction will be sharp and close.

CANADA.

The Trial of Whalen—The Testimony Closed—The Case to be Submitted to the Jury on Monday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

OTTAWA, September 12.—To-day was the sixth day of the trial of Whalen. A large crowd is here. The prisoner looks worn and haggard. William Mitchell, of Cincinnati, a witness, and he was arrested in Ottawa for Feniatism at the time of McGee's death; was in jail two weeks, and occupied the same corridor as Whalen, Doyle and other prisoners; he remembers a conversation between Doyle and Whalen. He said Turner swore damned hard against him but he would be safe if the buggar would only keep silent. The conversation was not carried on at intervals of three hours. It only lasted ten minutes. He heard no admission of having shot McGee, nor an expression that he would shoot him like a dog. Witness was not locked in the cell at the time. He did know if he could hear the prisoners talking if the door had been locked. The door was locked at six o'clock.

This closed the case for the defense. The Crown brought forward rebutting evidence. The governor of the jail and turnkey deposed that all the prisoners were locked up at half-past five that day, and that the detectives, Hessan and Cullen, were then placed in the cell adjacent to Whalen's. Other witnesses were called to rebut certain evidence of the defense given yesterday. The Judge at 12 o'clock explained to the jury that the speeches by the counsel for the defense and Crown and his summing up would probably occupy the remainder of the day, and there was some doubt as to the legality of receiving the verdict on Sunday; he would therefore adjourn until Monday morning. The court then adjourned.

Doyle and Buckley were arraigned this morning as accessories to the murder of McGee. They plead not guilty. The trial will be postponed until the next Assizes.

MEMPHIS.

Democratic Torchlight Procession—Another Radical Outrage.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

MEMPHIS, September 12.—The Democratic torchlight procession to-night surpassed any similar demonstration ever witnessed here. The principal streets were illuminated along the line of the procession. One car contained a number of ex-Federal and ex-rebel soldiers dressed in uniform, with the motto, "War is over; let's have peace." Another was filled with girls, representing the different States, and one Hebrew children, and a representation of the Feast of Purim. Every branch of industry, including the printing press, was represented.

It is estimated that fully 20,000 persons participated. With the following exception the affair so far passed off quietly. As the Ninth ward club was passing Fifth street, in Chelsea, it was fired on from an alley. A German named Jacob Roser was shot in the back and painfully wounded. Owing to the darkness the perpetrators escaped. Speaking is going on on the bluff.

SOUTH AMERICA.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Thirty-Two Thousand Lives Lost.

WHOLE CITIES SWEPT AWAY.

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

SCENES OF HORROR!

The Survivors Suffering Terribly.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

FIRST DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Guiding Star brings the *Evening Telegram* the following:

On the 13th inst., a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby thirty-two thousand lives were lost, and property valued at three hundred millions of dollars destroyed. A rumbling sound preceded the earthquake, and the sea was terribly agitated, and flooded the land for a great distance. Arequipa, a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, has passed away, scarcely a vestige being left. Only four hundred lives were lost here. Arica, a town of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, was also destroyed, leaving not a house standing. Five hundred persons perished here. The tidal waves rose forty feet high, and rolled with a terrific roar on the shore, carrying ships farther on land than ever before known.

The United States storeship, Fredonia, was capsized, and all on board lost. The Fredonia had one million eight hundred thousand dollars worth of naval stores. The vessel was rolled over and smashed to atoms. The United States steamer Watere, was carried half a mile inland and left high and dry, and only one sailor drowned. Owing to the great distance it never can be got afloat again. The Peruvian corvette, America, was also carried ashore, and thirty-three were drowned from her. The American merchantman, Rosa Rivera, the English ship Chancellor, and French bark Edwards, were also lost.

The towns of Iquique, Moquegs, Lerumba and Pisaque were all utterly destroyed. Over six hundred perished at Iquique. The American merchants lost heavy, nearly all being totally ruined. The towns of Igarra, San Pablo, Atuntogui and Imanted are in ruins. Where Cotacichi formerly stood it is now a lake. The population of the above named towns are almost entirely destroyed. Pacho, Puellars and Cachignia are also destroyed. The dead are so numerous that the surviving inhabitants have been forced to fly from the stench of the purifying bodies.

In Guayaquil the earthquake was felt, but no damage was done.

Letters from Quito, dated the 19th ult., announce that earthquakes continue at intervals of a few hours.

The President has issued a proclamation to the people to come forward and help the sufferers.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Letters from Lima, Peru, give additional details of the earthquake and its effects. The earthquake commenced at half past five o'clock, on the 13th of August, extending from Bolivia to the southern ports of Chili. On the coast, and even one hundred miles inland, the towns and cities mentioned in the dispatches of last night, were literally ruined, as all the buildings which were not destroyed were so badly damaged as to require demolition for prudential reasons. All the public buildings in Arica were destroyed, including the Custom House, which contained more than four million dollars worth of goods, all of which are lost.

The loss of the Fredonia, and the landing of the Wateree, are described as follows: They were both at anchor in the harbor of Arica, near each other. After the first shock had occurred on land, which created great consternation on both vessels, Dr. Dubois, the Surgeon, and the Paymaster of the Fredonia, took a boat and went on shore to inquire of the welfare of friends, and offer the services of the ship. After leaving the vessel a great upheaving of the waters of the bay commenced, and the Fredonia parting her chains was dashed about at the mercy of the sea, and was finally dashed to pieces on a reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved. Her officers and crew, twenty-seven in number, were lost; also Mrs. Dyer, wife of the Lieutenant commanding. The officers' names are Lieutenant B. Dyer, D. Organ, Master; J. G. Cornwell, purser, S. Tunt, Secretary to the Commander. The vessel had nearly two million dollars' worth of naval stores on board totally lost. The Wateree was more securely anchored, but dragged the anchors, and the great tidal wave swept her four hundred and fifty yards inland, about two miles North of the ruined town. She now lies between two hillocks of land very slightly injured; and it will be utterly impossible to extricate her, and Admiral Turner is only hopeful of saving her battery and stores. Only one sailor was washed overboard and drowned.

Lieut. Johnson, of the Wateree, was ashore at the time, and while carrying his wife in his arms to some place of safety, she was struck by a portion of a falling building and killed.

The Peruvian Corvette and America shared the same fate as the Wateree, but lost three officers and thirty men.

Commander Gillis, of the Wateree, after the disaster, together with De Window and De Dubois were of great service to the inhabitants, dividing their provisions among the inhabitants, and saving many lives by medical and surgical skill.

A letter from Arica, dated August 22, says two other vessels, the brig Chancaricolo and the bark Edwards, are also high and dry, the former losing eight men. The scene beggars description. Railroad rails, cars, machinery, gun carriages, household furniture, barrels, dead animals and mutilated corpses, are lying about in confusion. The city numbered seven thousand inhabitants, and its multitudes stand helplessly beg ared on the beach. Three hundred lives were lost. A conflagration burned nearly all that was not demolished by the earthquake, and a drunken rabble robbed and despoiled what remained. Heavy cannon were carried way up from the island battery, and now lay buried in the sand on the shore. The stench is sickening.

At Lima there was not much damage done, although the shocks lasted about four minutes, creating the utmost consternation, the inhabitants fleeing to open places, where they sought protection from the Almighty.

Admiral Turner, with the Frigate Powhattan, left Lima with a full cargo of provisions, and had arrived at Arica to succor the American steamer and the inhabitants. She will also save the effects of the Wateree.

The Kearsage had reached Arica from Coquinba with provisions.

Two French men of war also left Lima to aid the inhabitants at Arica, and other places on the coast, who are starving.

The American Minister, Hovey, at Lima, was energetically aiding to the extent of his power.

The merchants and citizens of Lima are contributing by thousand of dollars, to equip and load vessels with clothing, provisions &c., and the Government is most energetically using all its means to alleviate the distress entailed by this horrible catastrophy.

The Congress of Peru have unanimously passed a resolution giving the President unlimited power to succor the inhabitants of the Southern coast. The President has issued a proclamation, and the Arch-Bishop a Pastoral, calling on the Peruvians for liberal contributions, which have been nobly responded to. Over one million of dollars have been raised. The business houses of Lima, having connections on the coast have suffered immensely. One house, that of Gibbs & Son, losing over one million of dollors.

Nearly all the towns and villages in the mineral provinces of Huanac, were destroyed and reduced to shapeless masses. The cities of Pueno and Cusco, however, were not damaged. The port of Mollendo, where was stored the materials for building the Meiggs railway, was completely destroyed, nearly all the tools and provisions being ruined by the earthquake and succeeding tidal wave. At Callao the sea burst over the line of houses skirting the shore, at ten o'clock at night, on the 13th, completely gutting them of their contents. The panic was extreme. Four vessels collided but no damage was done, nearly all putting to sea next morning. A fire broke out, and fifty-seven houses in the business portion were destroyed, entailing a loss of a million and a half of dollars. No lives were lost. The Chinca Islands felt the earthquake, but not seriously as yet known.

The cities of Icla and Pisco also suffered heavily, forty houses being overturned, and twelve lives were lost at the former. Nearly all Callao fled to Lima. The steamer Santiago, bound from Callao to Valparaiso put into the port of Challa, where, on the 13th, she was seized by a great wave, her chimneys snapped, and the vessel carried to sea. In a few moments the wave returned toward the shore, carrying the steamer with it, taking it with all the passengers safely over a large cliff, and leaving it inside of the channel. Part of Challa is completely covered by water. At Iquaque the shock lasted over four minutes, after which a wave came and destroyed about three-quarters of the place, with many lives and nearly all the provisions and condensing machinery which supplied the inhabitants with drinking water. Provisions and water have been sent them from Valparaiso. One German house at Iquaque lost over $400,000 worth of property. Over six hundred persons were drowned at Arequippa. The earthquake commenced a few minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon, and in five minutes nearly every house was leveled to the ground. The lower story of Santa Catelina church was the only thing left standing, and that will have to be pulled down. Nearly all the inmates of the prisons and hospitals perished in the destruction of those buildings.

The shocks continued at intervals. Nearly one hundred having occurred in three days. The city is in one mass of complete ruins. The river has changed to three colors, showvolcanic eruptions, and Mount Mista was actively throwing out lava, smoke and quantities of mud. The river emits a sulphrous odor and rocks are constantly falling from the mountain's crater. No one dares to go where the city was. The people are living in tents on the river Pancaripata. Hundreds of lives were lost by being crushed to death by the falling houses when the quake occurred from Guayaquil.

Under date of August 26th we have brief accounts of an earthquake in Ecuador. In the city of Guayaquill but little damage was done. The towns of Harra, the capital of the Province of Emabura, Sanpable, Atimaqui, and Emantid, are in ruins. A lake of water is now occupying the site of the town of Catacachi. The entire population of these towns, and of Atovalo, perished, amounting to nearly 300,000 souls. At Quito the earthquake commmenced at twenty minutes to one A. M., August 16th, and continued at intervals of a few hours up to the last dates. Eighteen churches and public buildings and private dwellings are already in ruins, and the people were living in tents in the great squares. The towns adjoining Quito (Perucho, Puellaro and Cachiquargo) have almost entirely disappeared, with their inhabitants, the few left alive being obliged to flee to escape the pestilence arising from the decomposing dead.

The towns of Princho and San Antonio also disappeared.

The number of deaths in the city of Quito are not known, but a large proportion of the wealthy inhabitants had died from pestilence or disaster.

A Valparaiso dispatch, dated August 17, says that advices received from Talcahuans announce that at nine o'clock on the night of the 14th of August three earthquakes occurred; the second caused an immense tidal wave, which swept away fully one half of the town and rendered the other half almost uninhabitable. Four lives only were lost—the inhabitants fleeing to the hills. The same earthquake was felt at Tome, but the site being more elevated, but slight damage was done. The port of Constiecuen suffered from the wave.

The town of Concepcion was also damaged by the same causes as Cobija, the Mexillones islands, Pisaqua, and all the cities and towns in fact from Cape Francisco in Ecuador, to the Magellan Straits suffered more or less from the terrible visitation. It was thought at Quito that the volcano of Catapaxi was at work, but nothing definite is stated to that effect.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Other accounts states that an American bark laden with a cargo of guana, name unknown, was swallowed up completely in the harbor of Arica, and nothing more seen of her. Terror, hunger and desolation reign where Arica once was. There is not even a tree left. The town of Moquego, nine leagues from Arequippa, was destroyed. Tacua, in the same neighborhood, lost sixty houses and one hundred and fifty lives, mostly children, who were returning from schools. The town of Mejia was swept away, only twenty out of five hundred inhabitants escaping. The earth has opened in several places on the plains of Pampas, and water has appeared in some places. Hot water is vomiting from the new chasm. All the inhabitants of the tile have been destroyed and twenty lives lost. Three vessels with their crews were also lost. All the Nitrate works at Iquique were destroyed as well as those in the suburbs, entertaining great loss. Among those killed at Iquique were the British Consul, Rillinghurst. The American bark, Cedar, was lost at Mejillon, but the crew was saved. The British bark, Henrietta was also lost. Crew saved. The losses at Iquique are over two millions of dollars. At Chinca Island there was first a hurricane, next an earthquake and then the tidal wave. Several English vessels were damaged, and a Prussian bark wrecked. All small vessels, and launches at the mole and adjuncts were destroyed. Four hundred tons of silver ore and all the expensive works of the Peruvian Mineral Company, owned in London, were completely swept away at Equique.

The towns of Canete, Chancay, Capana, Chaspa, Cabacera and other smaller places were also destroyed. The port of Les Lomas has been united to the islands in the Bay of Callao by action of the earthquake.

Over 300,000 persons are without shelter, and bread commissions are being formed. The ladies are making clothes, and the Government of Peru is straining its utmost to alleviate the distress.

General Kilpatrick left home on the 17th of August.

WASHINGTON.

Reports from the Indian Country—Court of Inquiry in the Case of Gen. Dyer—Conscience Money Received—Fractional Currency—Interview of the Tennessee Committee with the President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received dispatches from Montana representing that the Indians are all peaceable. No disturbance had occurred during August among the Indians within the Salt Lake Superintendency. They promise to abstain from farther depredations on the whites.

By direction of the President a Court of Inquiry is appointed to examine into the nature of the transactions of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, regarding the accusations against that officer contained in the report of the Select Congressional Committee on Ordnance.

Captain Henry C. Wharton, of the Engineer Corps, is ordered to proceed to Detroit and report to Gen. Cram for orders.

The Treasurer of the United States received a communication from a Catholic priest, of Cincinnati, enclosing $50 to the currency conscience fund, as money due the Government.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $435,900; shipments, $697,215; shipment of notes, $1,124,715; National Bank currency issued during the week, $93,850; actual circulation at this date, $289,874,958 One million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars were issued to-day to the Central Pacific Railroad.

The Tennessee Committee had another interview with the President this morning, in which they paid their parting respects. The interview was of very short duration, lasting only about ten minutes. They left seemingly very well satisfied with the result. It is expected they will meet with a response to their address from the War Department.

Colonel James Marribon was appoined Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district embracing the State of Missouri, to-day. Secretary McCulloch extended Marribon's jurisdiction temporarily over the district comprising Kansas, Colorada and New Mexico.

The Committee of the Tennessee Legislature took final leave of the President to-day, and forthwith telegraphed to that body that the President will sustain the civil authorities, and an order has been issued to the Department Commander, General Thomas, to sustain and aid the civil authorities; also that sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish that purpose. This is nearly in accordance with the orders heretofore issued for the government of Generals Meade, Thomas and Buchanan. The Committee, however, are satisfied with the result of their mission. The reporters were excluded to-day, as yesteday, from the interview.

General Sherman has called upon the Secretary of War to furnish him with an additional regiment of cavalry for service against the Indians. It is understood that the Fifth regiment of cavalry, commanded by Gen. Emory, has been ordered to report to him for that purpose. Owing to the scattered condition of the regiment, it will proceed to Omaha by companies. Tee company stationed here will leave in a few days. Two companies stationed at Jackson will not be relieved for the present. This call for cavalry on the part of Sherman is regarded as proof of his earnestness in prosecuting the Indian war with great vigor.

Surratt was here yesterday consulting with his counsel relative to his trial, which takes place on the 21st inst. He will probably only be tried on the indictment for conspiracy.

The following is the telegram sent this afternoon by the committee of the Tennessee Legislature to the Speakers of the House and Senate of Tennessee, and also to Governor Brownlow.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—Mission accomplished; the President will sustain the civil authorities. Orders have been issued to the Department Commanders to sustain and aid the civil authorities, and sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish such purpose (Signed).

W. H. WEISNER, SR.,
THOMAS A. HAMILTON,
J. HAGEE.

The Committee received this afternoon, from the Secretary of War, a reply to the letter addressed to him by the Committee, together with a copy of the orders sent to General Thomas.

NEW YORK.

Intense Excitement in New Orleans—Congress to Assemble—Phelan & Collender's Billiard Factory Burned—Statement of the Loss—Motion for a Discharge—Sunstroke—Steamer Arrived—Advices from Peru and Ecuador, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

NEW YORK, September 12.—A special dispatch from New Orleans states that intense excitement exists there over the proposed Republican procession to-night. The Governor will apply to General Buchanan for such disposition of troops as may be necessary to preserve order. General Hatch has issued the following:

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,
NEW ORLEANS, September 11.

There will be a large torchlight procession here to-morrow night, in which many colored men will participate. Intense excitement exists, which forces me to request that the General commanding be instructed to dispose troops to prevent an assault, which may result in a wide spread and general destruction of life and property.

There will be an immense turnout of colored men, who are arriving in crowds from the interior. They are enthusiastic and determined, and in case of any outrage, it is feared they will inflict terrible retribution.

A Washington dispatch says it is now generally conceded that there will be a September session of Congress.

The total loss by the burning of Phelan & Collender's billiard factory is $220,000; the amount of insurance is unknown, and is believed to be mostly in country offices. The tools of the workmen were lost—averaging a loss to each of from fifty to a hundred dollars.

The counsel for Reverdy Clark, who is under an indictment for conspiracy to defraud the Postoffice Department, in connection with other parties, in Washington and Detroit, Michigan, moved for his discharge to-day before Commission Osborne. After an argument on both sides, the case was adjourned till Tuesday, when a decision will be rendered.

A German was sunstruck on Broadway to-day. The heat to-day has been excessive.

The receipts at the Custom House for the last four days was $238,400 in gold.

The book trade sale to day was thinly attended and the sales light.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Great Mass Meeting in Brownstown—Messrs. Morrison, Gibson and Duff Address the Crowd.

There was a large Democratic Mass Meeting held last night in Brownstown. Not less than two thousand persons were on the ground at one time, and the enthusiasm was great and exuberant. From South Pittsburgh, from Birmingham, from East Birmingham, and indeed from all the surrounding districts did delegations come with banners flying and transparencies brightly illuminated, showing forth many appropriate mottoes.

The meeting soon began to resolve itself into work. Dominic Ihmsen being called on to preside, assisted by the following named persons as Vice Presidents and Secretaries:

Vice Presidents—Edward C. Tearman, Sr., Hugh Lafferty, John A. Snyder, John B. Lutz, John P. Heisel, Joseph Mahler, Michael End, John A. Lippert, Terrence Campbell, James Daschbach, Sr., Philip Hemlinger, James Wintlinger, Ernest Hauch, John Brenner, Harrison Estep, William Fortune.

Secretaries—Christ Mitchlen, Jasper Boyle, John E. Duffy, John Butler, Wm. N. Mundorff, Thos. Mulvey, Charles Gue, H. A. Lenake, Jr.

R. S. Morrison, Esq., was the first speaker. He confined himself almost entirely to the subject of negro suffrage, his views upon which were expressed in an eminently clear and forcible manner. He had no feeling against the poor, ignorant, misled negro; but he was at a loss to understand how any white man could advocate the doctrine that these people should be granted the right to assist in governing a nation of intelligent freemen. The social equality that must follow this right of suffrage was not only abhorrent and repulsive, but a stab at civilization and Christianity. Mr. Morrison's remarks were well received by the crowd, who manifested their approbation by loud cheering.

President Ihmsen next introduced R. M. Gibson, Esq., whose appearance upon the stand was the signal for hearty bursts of applause. His reputation as an eloquent speaker—a reputation not by any means confined to this locality—had, it seems, preceded him. Hence the wild demonstrations of delight which the appearance of Gibson caused. In nothing was his large audience disappointed, and for more than an hour did the speaker hold forth in that peculiarly happy style of his, winning for himself green laurels and golden words of commendation, and at the same time doing good work for the party, and good work for the cause everywhere. His speech was a happy blending of the humorous and pathetic, the whole forming an argument upon the question of taxes entirely unanswerable. He talked to the Irishman and the German, carrying both back to their homes across the sea, and reminded them of the fact that it was oppressive taxation that drove them from their native shores. Taxation there was burdensome because the laboring man was forced to pay all to support in idleness a monied aristocracy. If they would avert a like fate in the land of their adoption, they must vote against the bondholding Radical party, who were aiming at the establishment of an aristocracy like that which had caused them to leave their happy homes beyond the broad Atlantic. In the brief space allotted us we are unable to give even the substance of Mr. Gibson's argument. While he was speaking, and when he concluded, the cheering was immense.

J. K. P. Duff, Esq., followed in a brief speech, which gave great satisfaction to those who had the pleasure of listening to it.

The Ninth ward Glee Club, of this city, and the Helsel Club, of East Birmingham, were present. The latter courteously yielded the stand to the Cass Club, who brought out much applause by their excellent vocal music.

We are indebted to the Cass Club for their kind remembrance of the POST last night, while returning from the Brownstown meeting.

The Mechanic's Silver Cornet Band, Birmingham, was also in attendence, and it is almost needless to state that the instrumental music was of a superior order.

After adjournment the speakers, reporters and others were hospitably entertained at the residence of Mr. D. Ihmsen.

Aquatic.

Wilke's Spirit of this week has a card from Walter Brown in response to Hamill's challenge, to the winner of the late contest for the championship, in which Brown expresses a desire to meet the "Little Engine," on fair terms, and solve the question as to who is the best man. Brown wishes Jimmy to come himself, or send a representative to New York to arrange matters.

Boys Clothing.

The subscribers will, on application, send samples of goods, and plain directions for measurement, to those who desire *first class clothing for youths, boys and children*, or gentlemen's wear, either ready made or to order.

Refer to B. H. Painter, Esq., Pittsburgh.

ABBOTT & MOORE,
507 Broadway, New York, under St. Nicholas Hotel. 4tw

Presidents of Clubs, Take Notice.

An important meeting of the Presidents of the various Democratic Clubs in Allegheny county, will be held at the rooms No. 104 Fifth street, on Saturday morning, September 19th, at eleven o'clock.

Sentenced.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday last, Lewis Lane, the negro wife poisoner tried and convicted at the last term, was sentenced to be hung.

A Question of Dollars and Cents.

Few persons who don't own a Sewing Machine know the value of one. Just think of the hours it saves for recreation or for other employments; of the dollars it saves in doctors' bills. To get a good dress made at a fashionable milliner's costs from ten to twenty-five dollars. With a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine any lady can make up a dress in a few hours, with only the cost of the silk and cotton used.

Interesting to Ladies.

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Stitching, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Braiding, Binding and Embroidering, &c., done at the rooms occupied by the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 81 Fifth street.

To the Ladies of Pittsburgh.

The magnificent salesrooms of the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., at 81 Fifth street, in this city, are worth a visit from every lady in Pittsburgh, whether they go there to purchase, or merely to examine, they are always welcome.

To Husbands.

No kind-hearted, considerate husband will allow his wife to sit up until midnight, with aching back and blood-shot eyes, stitching his shirts, and getting the children's clothing ready for the winter, when for a few dollars, he can get her a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, with which she can sit down and do as much work in an hour after breakfast as now requires two days.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Cleanses, perfumes and dresses the hair beautifully.—*Home Journal.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

PITTSBURGH, September 17, 1868.

BUSINESS—The general market has presented but few changes since our last. The demand for the leading articles was fair and sales were regular and prices uniform. The present rise in our rivers will be very beneficial to a large class of people in the vicinity. At the landing activity was the order of the day. The shipments of coal are about over until we have more water. The entire exports amounted to 3,407,000 bushels; this will keep up the supply in the lower market until we have more water. During the week a number of boats have left for the lower ports loaded to their utmost capacity. The principal portion of their shipments consists of Pittsburgh manufactures. Produce—The receipts continue rather light for the season; the demand, however, was not very extensive. Prices have undergone no particular change. Flour—The market has undergone no quotable change; buyers are not disposed to speculate, hence their purchases were confined to lots to meet the current wants of the trade. The receipts since our last were 1,346 barrels, and for the past three days 3,993 barrels. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GRAIN—The demand, with few exceptions, was light, prices in most cases being irregular. The receipts were light for the season. Since our last the following parcels have arrived: Oats, 1,568 sacks; rye, none; barley, 146 sacks; wheat, 1,368 sacks; corn, 658 sacks. The current rates with sales were: Wheat—Prices have been uniform for some days. The mills continue the principal purchasers, at the following rates, the decline in the West having no effect on this market: Red, $2 05@2 10; White, $2 10@2 15 ₱ bushel. Barley scarce and firm. We are reported 4 cars at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Other choice lots sold at $2. Oats firm with further sales from first hands at 66c; on track, same figures, and from store at 68@70c. Corn firm and tending upwards; sales 2 car loads shelled at $1 15 ₱ bushel; prime yellow is held at $1 17@1 18. Rye firm with a small supply on hand and light receipts. We quote nominally at $1 40@ ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market is firm with a good trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. The present prices will soon increase the receipts. Since our last 41 packages were received. We continue to quote fresh roll at 36, 38 and 40c per pound, while inferior sold at a variety of prices.

FLOUR—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change. The receipts are on the increase. The market contains a sufficient supply to meet the current wants of the trade; besides, the mills in both cities are running to their full capacity. The rates were: For spring wheat flour, good to choice, $9 50@10 25; other brands in the same proportion. The mill prices are: Extra family, in barrels, $10 50; in sacks, $10 20; double extra, in barrels, $11 00; in sacks, $10 70.

RYE FLOUR—Steady; sales in a small way at $9 00.

WHISKY—The market is active and firm, but prices are unchanged; sales of common and rectified at $1 25 per gallon; half rye and half corn at $1 75; old Monongahela rye, two years old, at $2 25, do three years old at $3 50; highwines at $1 25 per gallon.

EGGS—Market firm. The demand exceeds the supply. We note sales of fresh at 22c per dozen.

POTATOES—Market steady but unchanged at $1 15@1 20 per bushel and $3 50 per barrel. Sweet are quoted at $7 00 for Baltimore and $7 00@7 50 for Jerseys.

FEED—The receipts are coming in more freely. The market is dull and prices weak at mills. Bran at $1 10 per cwt, $1 30 for shipstuffs, and $2 00 for middlings.

BACON—Market firm with a good demand. As prices are unchanged we omit them.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, September 17, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market to-day was moderately active, exhibiting a material improvement as compared with the earlier part of the week. The Eastern markets have undergone no particular change. Philadelphia—Prime light straw to white, 28c; standard white, 29c; crude, 20c, packages included. New York—The market continues weak; prime light straw to white, 29c; standard white, 30c; crude, bulk, 14 @@15c. Oil City—Market quiet with sales in broad gauge at $4 10@$4 15 per bbl.

CRUDE—Buyers evidently made up their minds that prices had touched bottom. We can report the following: 1,000 bbls spot, 11c; 500 bbls do, 11c; 1,500 bbls do, 11c; 2,000 bbls do, 10 7/8c; 2,000 bbls do, 11¼c; and 1,000 bbls, seller's option, October and November, 11c per gallon.

REFINED OIL—Activity was the order of the day. We can report the following: Sales 1,000 barrels standard white, Philadelphia, last half September, 29c; 2,000 bbls October, 29c; 1,500 bbls, 500 September, 500 October and 500 November, 29¼c; 1,000 bbls September, 29c; 1,000 bbls September, 28¾c; 500 bbls October, 29c; 500 bbls September, 29c; 1,000 bbls September, 28¾c; 1,000 bbls seller's option, 27¾c; 3,000 bbls September, 28¾c, and 1,000 bbls deliverable 500 bbls each, the last half of October and November.

PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central East Liberty Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
Thursday, September 17, 1868.

CATTLE—During the past week the market for cattle has ruled rather dull and inactive, with a full supply in the pens. Advices from the East have not been of a character to inspire confidence, hence shippers have operated sparingly, and with more than usual caution. Eastern buyers are yet afraid to take hold, as many of them have lost considerably on last week's purchase. Such a state of affairs could not but weaken prices, and in many instances drovers preferred the chances in the Eastern markets to make concessions here, especially for choice stock. Medium and feeders were in moderate request, at low figures. A few bulls sold at $3 25@3 10 ₱ cwt. The number of cattle reported as sold in our issue of Saturday morning last was 559 head, at from $3 75@7 00, and one extra lot at $8 50 ₱ cwt. Since then the sales foot up 770 head at $5 00@7 25 ₱ cwt. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

Aug. 27	1,027	3 00@7 50
Sept. 3	1,078	3 00@7 12
Sept. 10	1,100	4 25@7 87
Sept 17	1,329	$3 00@7 25

SHEEP—The market has been fairly supplied with sheep and lambs during the week, but they were generally of a poor quality. The best in the market would hardly average 90 lbs. Anything of a good character sold readily at full prices. The sales of sheep from Wednesday evening last to Friday were 3,760 head at prices ranging from $3@4 ₱ cwt. Sales since were 4,159 head at from $2 87@4 50 ₱ cwt. Only one lot sold at over $4 75 ₱ hundred. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

August 27th	12,171	$2 75@4 00
September 3d	11,412	2 80@4 00
September 10th	8,386	2 75@5 25
September 17	7,164	2 87@4 50

HOGS—During the week the market has had a healthy and pretty active tone. The supply was hardly adequate to meet the current wants, and for fair to choice stock there was no difficulty in realizing full prices. Choice smooth hogs are in active demand, but as this class falls short of the inquiry, drovers and others had to fall back on the medium and lower grades, and these also brought fair prices. The sales reported from Wednesday last to Friday evening were 2,345 head, at a range of from $8 06 to 11 25 per hundred. Since then the sales foot up 4,117 head, at $8 00 to 11 25 per hundred. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

August 27	4,534	$7 0 @11 00
September 3	3,204	$8 75@11 00
September 10	3,519	$7 55@ 1 25
September 17	4,117	$8 00@11 25

The above shows an increase of sales of 19 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The Market was again well supplied with sheep. There was, also, a good retail demand—particularly for good fat sheep. This, however, is always the case. Prices were fully up with those of last week. We can report a sale of extra Washington county "weathers," averaging over 114 pounds, at $5 25 per cwt. There was a demand for plenty more of the same sort—butchers particularly being anxious to invest in that kind of stock, as will be observed by reference to the sales. The greater proportion of the sheep sold ranged from $4 to 4 00 per head. At present there is little difference between sheep and lambs. We are reported the following operations, amounting to 2,846 head:

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.

McAllister sold 160 head Ohio lambs for Oviatt, at $4@4 50.

Jacob Rino, 75 sheep at $1 50@2 50, and lambs at an average of $1 90.

John Beeler, 80 sheep at $2@4 75, and lambs at an average of $1 75.

J. F. Neely sold 36 head Washington county wethers, 32 of which averaged 114, at an average of 5¼c.

James Duncan 254 sheep and lambs, from Trumbull county, Ohio; the former at $3 25@3 75; lambs at $2 25.

Seymour had 1,040 sheep on commission, for G. M. Treman, at an average of $4 50.

J. C. Frazee, 93 head Washington county lambs at an average of $1 37½@2 50.

Wicks & Co. 200 Butler county sheep and lambs at from $1@2 50.

Emerick & Co. 70 sheep—unsold.

Stakely & Bro sold 170 head of Holmes at $1 50@2 00; 80 head of sheep for Wicks & Co., Butler county, at 50@$2 50; 150 head of sheep and lambs on their own account, at $1 00@4 00 per head.

Fowler, Emmell & Co., 450 head from Mercer county sold sheep at $1 00@4 00 per head; lambs at 50@$3 00.

Adam Eckert, 140 head Armstrong county sheep, at $2 00@3 75; lambs at $1 50@3 75.

Wm. Young, 28 head Lawrence county sheep at 3c per pound.

George Clarke, 140 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs at $1 00@3 00.

Garwin & Brother, 170 head Butler county sheep and lambs.

Shettemental & Finner, 245 head Butler county sheep and lambs at 75c@$2 25.

Thompson, 170 Mercer county sheep, at $1 50@3 50 per head.

HOGS—There was a fair retail demand for Hogs. Prices ruled about the same as last week. The extreme rates were $9 25@11 00 per cwt. The principal operations were to city butchers, for the purpose of retailing.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Hedges & Taylor, 60 head Ohio and Illinois cows, heifers and steers, at $4 50 to 7 00.

Nicholas Carr, 20 head cows, heifers and steers, at $5 00 to 6 75.

James Hanlin, 19 head Washington cows, heifers and steers, at $4 00 to 6 25; 9 of Washington county stock for Carter, at $3 50@4 50; 20 head for another party at $5 00@6 25.

Greenwald & Cohen, 58 head good Ohio steers and heifers at $5 00@7 75; sold 20 head Ohio stock for Carnes, at $5 00@6 90; 30 head Pennsylvania stock for another party at $5 00@6 75.

L. & J. Shamberg, 49 head of Washington and Green county stock at $3 75 to 7 50.

A. Katz sold 21 head scalawags at $2 50 to 3 50; 22 head fairish stock at $4 50 to 5 50.

Sheitemantel & Flinner, 12 head common Butler county steers and heifers at 4c to 5c.

James Duncan, 27 head heifers and steers from Trumbull county, Ohio, at $4 50@5 60.

Wicks & Co., sold 27 head common Butler county steers and heifers, at 3@4c.

Stakely & Bro., 42 head Butler county steers, and heifers, at 4 to 5c.

L. Rothchilds, 50 head Butler county steers, cows and heifers at 3½ to 5c.

M. Verner, 27 head Washington county steers, cows and heifers at 4¾ to 5½c.

Kraus & Haas, 90 head Ohio stock at 6 to 6¼c.

Peter Hartman 25 head Green county cows, heifers and steers at $5 00@7 00.

J. Rothchilds 16 Ohio heifers at $5 50@6 50; 18 head Butler county stock at $5 50@5 75.

Myers & Needy 82 head Ohio and Pennsylvania steers at from $5 00@7 00.

Emerick & Co., 7 head fresh cows at $5 50 ₱ head; 14 head fat cattle at $5 00@6 00.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SEPTEMBER 16.—Flour unchanged and quiet family at $9 00@9 10. Wheat is held more firmly but the demand is light; No. 1 red sold to a moderate extent at $1 95 and at the close was held at $2 00. Corn firmer and in demand at 98@1 00 in ear and shelled is selling at about the same prices. Oats firm at 57@58c for No. 1. Rye firmer; sales at $1 37@1 40. Barley in demand; sales of No. 1 spring at $2 00; fall at $2 20@2 25. Cotton firmer and in moderate demand at 24c for middling. Tobacco firmer; sales of 1,950 hhds., trust, at $5 15@6 35; lugs at $7 85@9 80, and leaf at $10 00@25 75. Whisky scarce and in demand at 70c in bond and $1 30 free. Mess pork dull and nominal at 29c. Lard dull at 19c, but in light jobbing demand. Hulk meats irregular and very little in demand. Shoulders at 11@11¼c; sides 13¼c, nominal. Bacon dull and unsettled with only a limited demand. Shoulders sold at 12¼@13c, clear; rib sides at 15@15½c; clear at 16¼@16¾c; sugar-cured hams dull at 20@21c. Butter firm at 35@38c for fresh. Eggs firm at 20c. Flaxseed dull at $2 40 for prime. Timothy firm, selling at $3 00@3 10. Clover, nothing doing. Hay in better supply and declining; hard pressed at $14 00@15 00 on arrival. Groceries unchanged and firm at full prices. Linseed oil dull at $1 10@1 12 with only a limited jobbing demand.

MONEY—Gold at 144¼. Buying market unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

SEPTEMBER 16.—Tobacco dull and drooping. Sound logs 8@10c, dark leaf 10@13c, dark wrappers 14@18c; medium and bright leaf 18@40c; fine and fancy 40@48c. Flour dull and the demand chiefly for low grades. Superfine $6@6 25; extra $6 50@7; double extra $7 50@8; fancy $10 50@12 75. Wheat irregular and more active, without quotable change in price. Corn heavy; white 97@93½c; yellow 96@97c. Oats in better demand at 52@56c for good to choice. Barley better at $1 90@1 95 for prime to choice. Rye quiet and lower at $1 16@1 18. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $29 for round lots. Bacon—clear sides sold at 16c for old; 16½c for new packed; clear rib sides 15½c; shoulders 12¾@13c. Laid held at 19@19½ for choice kettle rendered in tierces. Beeves in good supply. Choice shippers 6@6½c gross. Sheep steady at $1@5 ₱ head. Receipts—flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 28,185 bush; corn, 2,200 bush; oats, 19,500 bush; barley, 7,637 bush; rye, 3,900 bush.

Weather cloudy and cold.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—ROSS—At the residence of the bride's father, Addison, Pa., Sept. 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Meachum, Mr. SULLIVAN JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, and FELICIA H. ROSS.

WELLS—BOGGS—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday evening, Sept. 15th, 1868, by the Rev. James Montgomery, D. D., Mr. R. C. WELLS, of Pittsburgh, and MARY, daughter of James Bogge, Esq., of Clarion, Penna.

DODGE—MAHON—At St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evening, September 13th, by the Rev. Mr. Holland, Mr. OREN G. DODGE, of Omaha, Nebraska, and Miss ANNIE J. MAHON, of South Pittsburgh, Pa.

TENER—JELLETT—On the 8th of September, at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, RICHARD TENER, Jr., of Wilkesbarre, Pa., formerly of this city, and BRILLIANNA, third daughter of the late Morgan Woodward Jellett, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DOLEN—At the residence of her son-in-law, at Bennett Station, on Monday evening, at 5½ o'clock, Mrs. CATHARINE DOLEN.

LESLIE—On Tuesday afternoon, September 15th, at 2 o'clock, JAMES PRESTON LESLIE, in the 33d year of his age.

O'BRIEN—On Wednesday morning, September 16th, at 4 o'clock, Mr. LUKE O'BRIEN, in the 34th year of his age.

BARR—On Tuesday morning, JAMES P., youngest child of James P. and the late Ann E. Barr, aged 3 years and 7 months.

REEL—On Monday evening at 6½ o'clock, at his residence in Perrysville, Allegheny county, DAVID REEL, in his 71st year.

GRAHAM—At Roup's Station, P. R. R., Tuesday morning, Sept. 15th, 1868, EDWARD D. GRAHAM, aged twenty-three years.

HUGHES—On Monday, August 14th, at 3 o'clock A. M., Mrs. SUSAN HUGHES, relict of Thomas Hughes, deceased.

TEETH EXTRACTED
WITHOUT PAIN.
NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED, A FULL SET FOR $8,
AT DR. SCOTT'S,
278 PENN STREET,
Third door above Hand.
All Work Warranted. Call and Examine Specimens of Genuine Vulcanite. aug8

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY

THE ANCHOR LINE.—THE FAVORITE CLYDE built passenger steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA, BRITANNIA,
COLUMBIA, HIBERNIA,
CALEDONIA, EUROPA.

Rates of passage payable in currency.
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30. Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y., to HENDERSON BROTHERS, or to
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
eod 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED,
AGENTS FOR
DEMOCRATIC BADGE PIN, No. 1, with likeness of Seymour and Blair. Price 15 cents each, or 20 for $1.
Democratic Badge Pin, No. 2, with likeness of Seymour and Blair. Price 25 cents each, or 12 for $1.
Democratic Badge Pin, No. 3, with likeness of Seymour and Blair. Price 30 cents each, or 10 for $1.
Four Democratic Pictures, size 13 by 18 inches; just the thing to take the starch out of the Radicals, and keep you laughing for a month. Price 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents, or 12 for $1.
$3 Worth of the above goods sent for $2,50; or $7 worth for $5. Sent by mail, post-paid, securely sealed, on receipt of price.
Address JAS. B. WILMOT,
sel9:1tw Cleveland, Ohio.

DR. SARGENT'S
BACKACHE PILLS IS THE MOST efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys. Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs. Dr. Sargent's
BACKACHE PILLS
Have been in use 35 years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose. Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills
CURE ALL DISEASES OF
The Urinary Organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pain in the joints, difficulty of voiding the urine, general debility, &c., &c.
THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,
Are those organs through which most of the waste and worn-out particles of the body passes. These worn-out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased, the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.
This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in the shape of Pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts—the Pills being sugar-coated.
Price 50 cents per box.
For sale by all Druggists. sel4

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 North Front street, Philadelphia.
sel4:eod6md&eow:w1y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed executors of the estate of MARGARET GAUNCE, deceased, late of Moor township. All persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
EDWARD McGINNIS,
WM. R. NEWELL,
sel9:3tw Executors.

EXECUTER'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Executor of the estate of SARAH L. BOGGS, deceased, late of Shousetown, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will please call and pay, and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
EDW. McGINNIS,
sel9:3tW Executor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS, TAKE NOTICE.—The Presidents of the respective Democratic Clubs throughout the county are requested to meet at the Democratic Headquarters, No. 104 Fifth street, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of important business.
By order, THOS. J. KEENAN,
Chairman Co. Com. of Correspondence.
se17:M&W&ltw

1868. FALL TRADE. 1868

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of dealers to our very large and complete assortment of goods appertaining to the trade, now in store and arriving daily, all of which is offered at the lowest rates. 4,000 cases assorted can goods, in store and to arrive. Peaches, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Peas, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Green Gages, Pine Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Beans, &c, &c.

FRUITS! FRUITS!
200 boxes Layers, 100 half do, 25 boxes Sultz 50 mats Seedless, 60 boxes Valedia, 4 casks Turkey Prunes, 25 do Zante Currants, 50 cases ½ and ¼ boxes Sardines, 300 boxes No. 1 Herring, 500 drums Figs, 30 frails new Dates.

A complete assortment of whole and ground Spices.

NUTS! NUTS!
Nuts—20 bags Sicily Almonds, 50 frails Ina do, 50 boxes shelled do, 30 bags Filberts, 25 do Brazil Nuts, 20 do English Walnuts, 20 bbls Pecans, 200 bags Pea Nuts, 2,000 Cocoa Nuts. Pickles—100 dozen quart Gerkins, 50 do pint Gerkins, 75 do ½ gallon Gerkins, 25 do 1 gallon Gerkins, 20 do Pickled Lobsters. Also to arrive, 50 bbls Pickles, 50 half do Pickles.
Agents for Webb's celebrated Chocolates, Coco, Broma, &c. A full assortment always on hand.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
Oysters—200 cases, 1 lb Cove oysters; 100 do, 2 do; 50 1 lb do spiced; 50 do, 2 do; 25 do, 21 lbs, pickled do. English Pickles, Chow Chow, Onions, Piccalilly, Cauliflower, &c. Catsups and Sauces—200 doz qt. Tomato Catsup, 100 do pt. do; 100 do Pepper Sauce; 20 do, Cumberland Sauce; 20 do London Club. 50 do Walnut and Mushroom Catsup. Crackers—Sugar, Boston, Butter, Water, Wine, Cream, Graham, Ginger Snaps, Lemon Cream Crackers, Sugar. Spiced Salmon, fresh Mackerel, fresh Clams in cans; 150 bbls refined Sugars; Hards and Coffee refined; 10 cases Drum Dairy Salt; 500 bags Dairy Salt; American Company sweetly scented Soaps; palm, honey, elderflower, boquet, glycerine, &c., &c; 200 boxes Chemical Olive Soap; 50 boxes Italian Macaroni and Vermicella; 50 boxes American Macaroni and Vermicella; 30 boxes Olive Oils, common and fine.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS!
Vanilla, Rose,
Lemon, Orange,
Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.
100 boxes Red and White Rock Candy.
100 dozen Brandy Peaches,
50 dozen Brandy Cherries,
200 dozen Assorted Jellies.

SUNDRIES! SUNDRIES!
Cream Tartar in papers, Baking Soda in papers, P. A. Cheese, Sap Sago Cheese, Gelatine, Mushrooms, Corn Starch, Clay Pipes, Blacking, Dessicated Cod Fish, East India Cocoa Nut, for Pies, Puddings, &c., East India Manioca, for Jellies, &c., Bishoprick's Baking Soda, Farina, French Peas, Wrapping Paper, Silver Gloss Starch, Matches, Extracts Coffee, &c., &c., &c.

STEAM TO GLASCOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
FAVORITE CLYDE BUILT PASSENGER Steamers are intended to sail EVERY SATURDAY, with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW and DERRY, from pier 20, North river, at 12 o'clock, noon. RATES OF PASSAGE, Payable in Currency. Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Intermediate, to Glasgow or Derry $35
Steerage, $30.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, or to
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
70 Fifth street, Chronicle Building, up stairs, Where plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured. jy16:eod

AGENTS WANTED.
TO SELL CAMPAIGN GOODS OF every description. A number of enterprising and wide awake men are wanted to take hold of this business immediatsly. To "real live men" this is an opportunity for a three months good paying business, in which there is more *money* than in any other employment. Send for a circular, or call on
JOHN W. PITTOCK,
Opposite the Postoffice,
aug 6 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW CARPETS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Offer the Newest and Best Patterns at the Lowest Prices.
WINDOW SHADES,
Lace and Nottingham Curtains and Cornices.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Post Office. au8:eod

MEDICAL.

"CONSUMPTION IS AS CERTAINLY CURED AS *Intermittent Fever*, and as CERTAINLY PREVENTED AS SMALL POX."—*Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., etc.*
KING'S
Prepared Prescription,
Made from the prescription of
Rev. Chas. E. King, M. D., L. L. D., &c.,
For the prevention and cure of
CONSUMPTION,
For the Radical cure of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; for general and special derangements of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, for disorders of the BLOOD; and for all functional disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.
The Prepared Prescription increases the strength and deepens the color of the blood. It subdues the Chills and Fever and diminishes the Expectoration. It checks the night sweats, always, in from seven to fourteen days. The appetite is invigorated, and the patient rapidly gains flesh; the cough and the difficult breathing are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the evacuations regular and uniform. All the general symptoms of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., disappear with a really astonishing rapidity.
The Prescription should be used in every disease, by whatever name known, in which there is exhibited any derangement of either the nervous or the blood systems. It is unequaled in Female Disorders, Scanty or Suppressed Menses, Whites, &c.
The Prepared Prescription is both the best and the most economical Medicine that can be taken. The average dose is two teaspoonsful, taken once a day. The patient never requires under any circumstances, to use "Cough Mixtures" for the cough; "Expectorants" for the expectoration; "Tonics" for the appetite or the weakness; Iron for the blood; Anodynes for the nervous irritation; Acids for the night sweats; or Whisky or Cod Liver Oil for the wasting. Its specific action is upon the constitutional condition, and, through this condition, upon whole series of symptoms.
Statements from Patients.
COLLEGE HILL, CINCINNATI:—I was in the last stage of Consumption. In ten days after taking the Prescription, my chills, night sweats, fever, &c., decreased and finally altogether disappeared. A mere skeleton before, I am now well stored with flesh. My restoration is a marvel to all who know me.—*Mrs. C. L. Wright.*
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"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—*Rev. C. D. Jones, Racine, Wis.*
The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold in Pittsburgh by JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street, and by druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street, New York. Consultation free. A circular, containing testimonials of many cases successfully treated, will be sent free, by mail, to all who write for it. nov7:eod&w

TO LADIES.—IF YOU REQUIRE A reliable remedy why not use the best? Experience has proved that
DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS
Have no equal. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases.
Price One Dollar per Box.
DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,
four degrees stronger than the above, are intended for special cases, and may always be relied on.
Price Five Dollars per Box.
Illustrated Private Circulars sent free. Enclose stamp. If you cannot procure the pills enclose the money and address Dr. J. BRYAN, 96 EAST 13TH ST., NEW YORK, and they will be sent free from observation by return of mail. ey20:eod&w

Life-Health-Strength
Life-Health-Strength
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
Delamarre's Specific Pills,
Prepared by GARANCIERE & DUPONT, No. 14 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.
Are a most energetic and efficient Remedy in cases of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from overuse or excesses.
A pamphlet, containing full particulars, with directions and advice, printed in French, German, Spanish and English, accompanies each box, and will be sent by mail, free of cost, to any one who will write for it.
Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5
ASK FOR DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, and take no others.
Sold by all the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of the specified price by any advertised agents, or by the sole proprietors OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt street New York.
Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, JOSEPH FLEMING, 84 Market street.
nov11:eod&w

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR,
Or, Rejuvenating Elixir,
For the immediate relief and permanent cure of that condition which unfits the sufferer from performing the duties of life, and which arises from a morbid condition of the
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
and results in nervous prostration and organic debility.
I have used this remedy in my private practice with unvarying success for many years. I am therefore induced publicly to offer it to the afflicted, feeling confident its merits will soon be appreciated.
It is adapted to all derangements of the Urinary Organs. It strengthens the system and gives
LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH,
to all who use it and follow my directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or want of Power, and all Weakness arising from Excesses or Youthful Indiscretion, resulting in

Loss of Memory,	Nervous Trembling,
Unpleasant Dreams,	General Lassitude,
Weak Nerves,	Dimness of Vision,
Headache,	Flushing of the Skin,

which, if neglected, will assuredly lead on to
INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.
When the system is once affected, it will not recover without help. It must be INVIGORATED AND STRENGTHENED to enable the sufferer to fulfill the DUTIES OF LIFE.
Sold by principal Druggists everywhere, and by JOS. FLEMING, Ag